The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,724. New Series.]

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1864.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

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The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

DENNIS—February 9th, at Rajkote, the wife of Major J. H. B. Dennis, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

RUTH—At Rajmahal on the 4th February, Mrs. Ruth, of daughter.

MAIR—At Barnagore, near Calcutta, on the 13th February, the wife of Mr. Wm. Mair, of a son.

DAYLEY—At Ballygunge, on the 14th February, the wife of W. H. Dayley, Esq., of a daughter.

NAPIER—At Calcutta, on the 16th February, Lady Napier, of a son.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

(With immediate Despatch.)

THE fine new A I. Ship FOREST RIGHTS, 1154 Tons, JAMES BETT THOMSON, Commander, has superior accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of Ship *Forest Rights.*
Bombay, 18th February 1864.

FOR LONDON.

(TO SAIL IN MARCH.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*, and Owners or to Capt. LIVESAY,
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail 10th March.)

THE Liverpool and Australian Black Ball Line of Packet Ship "GOLDEN DREAM," has excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers. For passage apply to Captain BROWN, on board, or to

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street, London, begs to call the attention of Ship-owners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast-sailing English Ship "BURLINGTON," 13 years A 1, 652 tons register, now in Bombay harbour. Apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,

Agents for the *Burlington.*

FOR HAVRE.

THE first-class fast sailing French Ship BAILLY DE SUFFREN, 537 Tons Register, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight apply to

RUSTOMJEE H. WADIA,
Agent for Captain and Owners.
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship MALTA, 1,942 Tons and (500 H. P.) Captain G. HYDE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Bombay, 19th February 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 2 P.M. on Thursday the 25th inst.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship BEHAR, 1,600 Tons and (300 H. P.) Captain R. T. DUNDAS, will be despatched for the above ports on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also cargo, and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 25th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium not in the ship on the 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th February 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by the noon of Friday, the 26th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday	5th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Saturday	19th March	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday	11th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Friday	25th March	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday	26th Feb.	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	1st March	TELEGRAPH	at 1 P. M.
Friday	4th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	8th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday	11th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	15th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday	18th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday	26th Feb	TELEGRAPH	at 3 P. M.
Tuesday	1st March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 4 P. M.
Friday	4th ,,	TELLGRAPH	at 9 A.M.
Tuesday	8th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 1 P. M.
Friday	11th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	15th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 4 P. M.
Friday	18th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 8 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 11 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd February 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, (130 H. P.) Captain DAY, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 25th March, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain MORRISON, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sudasheoghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *via* Beypoore by this opportunity.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at noon, precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE to Consignees of Cargo per S. S. "BEHAR."—As the *Behar* must start for China on 29th instant, consignees are requested to send for the inward cargo forthwith. THOMAS BLACK,

Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Caroline Agnes*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, failing the same will be landed by the Captains at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Caroline Agnes.*
Bombay, 18th February 1864.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

NOTICE.—Tenders addressed to the Mint Master will be received up to the 20th March, for the construction of two Rooms and a Stronghold at the Mint.

Drawings, &c., may be seen at the Mint.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against, the Estate of the late Surgeon JOHN THOM SANDERSON, M.D., Staff Surgeon at Kurrachee, will be pleased to communicate with the undersigned on or before the 25TH MARCH 1864, after which date no claim will be attended to.

ALEX. CARNEGY, Major,
President of Committee of Adjustment.
Kurrachee, 17th February 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

BANK OF INDIA —FOURTH CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that in terms of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Fourth Call of Rs. 50 per Share will be payable by the Shareholders, at the Bank's Office here, on or before 1st March, proximo, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank, will be held at the Bank Office on MONDAY, the 7th March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, under Section V. of Act X. of 1863, when the following proposition will be submitted to the Proprietors.

That the Capital of the Bank be increased by the sum of Rs. 52,25,000 by the issue of 5,225 new Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 19th February 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The following Passages are required:

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (21) twenty-one Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—The half yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the proprietors of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER and Co., No. 7, Rampart Row, on Monday the 29th day of February 1864, at 1. P.M., to receive the Directors' report, to declare a Dividend for the half year ending 31st December 1863, to elect Directors and to change the name of the Company from the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company Limited to the Bomanjee Hormusjee Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.

W. COOPER, Chairman.
Bombay, 4th February 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—With reference to the Advertisement dated the 29th January last, calling a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company on the 29th instant, it is hereby notified, that the Meeting has been deferred to FRIDAY, the 4th March 1864, at 3 P. M.

By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 20th February 1864.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution of the Directors dated the 28th January 1864, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (free of Income Tax) will be payable to the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 1st March 1864, for the half-year which ended on the 31st December 1863.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd instant, to the 1st March 1864.

By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, VETERINARY HOSPITAL, AND SHOEING FORGE, BELLASIS ROAD.—The undersigned, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and Fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association, London, can be consulted at all hours at the above Hospital, and has received instructions to conduct the whole Establishment, in the absence of Mr. G. LEWIS.

Race Horses Plated at the Byculla Veterinary Forge.

W. CLEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a Special Sessions of the Peace, will be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall, on MONDAY next, the 29th day of February, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to take into consideration

A letter from Cowasjee Jehangeerjee, Michael H. Scott, T. F. Grey, George Scott, and A. H. Curtis, Esqs., Justices of the Peace, requesting me to summon a Meeting of Her Magisty's Justices of the Peace at 3 o'clock P.M., on Monday the 29th February 1864, to consider the following proposition, which will be brought forward by Mr. George Scott.

"That a Committee of Justices be appointed to enquire into and report on the nature of the Town Duties levied under the Provisions of Act 25 of 1858, Section XXII., and Schedule annexed to the said Act, with a view to ascertaining by what means articles of food and consumption may without injury to the Municipal Fund be relieved from the Town Duties now levied thereon."

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 22nd February 1864.

NOTICE.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT MARINE STORES.—To be sold by Public Auction on 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon in the Bombay Dock-yard, a quantity for new Marine Stores consisting of Anchors, Angle Copper of sizes, Copper Bolts, Bunting of Colours, Copper Sheathing, Iron of Sorts and Sizes, Chain Cable, Nails, Iron and Copper, Paint Europe of different description, Iron Plate of various sizes, Books, Nautical instruments, Clocks &c.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid and the articles cleared away within 7 days after the sale.

Lots will be divided for the convenience of purchasers.

Further information and Catalogue can be obtained on application to the Marine Storekeeper at the Dock-yard.

GEO. THO. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 19th February 1864.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PEARL FISHERY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Pearl Fishery will take place at Aripo, in the Island of Ceylon, on or about the 2nd of March next, 1864; and that the Bank to be fished is the North-West Cheval Paar Bank, estimated to contain Oysters sufficient to employ Seventy-five Boats for Twelve days.

It is therefore recommended, that such Boat-owners and Divers as may wish to be employed at the said Fishery, should be at Aripo on or before the 20th February next. And it is particularly notified, that the first day's fishing will positively take place on the first day in March that the weather may permit the Boats to fish.

The Fishery will be conducted on account of Government, and the Oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

The arrangements of the Fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions.

All payments to be made in ready money in Ceylon Currency, or in

Drafts on the Banks in Colombo, or Bills on the Agents of this Government in India, at Ten days' sight, will be taken, on Letters of Credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such Drafts or Bills.

For the convenience of purchasers, the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces, will be authorized to receive Cash Deposits from parties intending to become purchasers; and Receipts of these Officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the Fishery.

No deposit will be received for a less sum than Fifty pounds.

By His Honor's Command,
W. C. GIBSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 8th December 1863.

Statement of the Produce and Valuation of 12,000 *Oysters taken from the North-West part of the Cheval Paar, in November* 1863.

Description, Size, Number and Quality.					Weight.				Value.	Total value.	Rate of Valuation in Pagodas.	
							Total.					
No	Description.	Size in Baskets.	Number.	Quality in Chew.	Kalengies.	Manjadies.	K.	M.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	Per Chew.	Per Kalengy.
1	Kalippo ...	20	3	—	—	1¼	—	—	6 9 0	—	—	at 30 Star Pagodas.
2	Korowell ...	—	3	—	—	1⅞	—	—	2 14 0	—	—	at 15 do. do.
3	Peesel ...	—	19	—	—	10⅝	—	—	7 6 1	—	—	at 4 do. do.
							0	13¾		16 13 1		
4	Anothary ...	30	3	$\frac{54}{320}$	—	$\frac{18}{16}$	—	—	7 1 0	—	at 12 Star Pagodas	at 25 do. do.
5	Kalippo ...	—	3	—	—	¾	—	—	3 4 2	—	—	at 12 do. do.
6	Korowell ...	—	6	—	—	1⅞	—	—	3 15 0	—	—	at 3 do. do.
7	Peesel ...	—	23	—	—	7⅞	—	—	4 1 3	—	—	
							0	11$\frac{4}{16}$		18 6 1		
8	Aney ...	50	3	$\frac{21}{320}$	—	$\frac{161}{322}$	—	—	3 7 0	—	at 15 do. do.	
9	Anothary ...	—	5	$\frac{37}{320}$	—	⅜	—	—	5 10 0	—	at 14 do. do.	at 16 do. do.
10	Kalippo ...	—	40	—	—	8⅜	—	—	23 6 2	—	—	at 10 do. do.
11	Korowell ...	—	45	—	—	11½	—	—	20 2 0	—	—	at 2½ do. do.
12	Peesel ...	—	87	—	1	1½	—	—	11 2 2	—	—	
							2	2$\frac{61}{64}$		63 12 0		
13	Aney ...	80	4	$\frac{15}{320}$	—	½	—	—	2 10 0	—	at 16 do. do.	
14	Anothary ...	—	12	$\frac{46}{320}$	—	1½	—	—	7 0 3	—	at 14 do. do.	at 12 do. do.
15	Kalippo ...	—	49	—	—	6⅞	—	—	14 7 0	—	—	at 7½ do. do.
16	Korowell ...	—	76	—	—	12½	—	—	16 6 2	—	—	at 2 do. do.
17	Peesel ...	—	111	—	—	16½	—	—	5 12 0	—	—	
							1	17¾		46 4 0		
18	Vadivoe	100	—	$\frac{54}{320}$	4	13½	—	—	—	—	—	
19	excluding	200	—	4$\frac{248}{320}$	4	15½	—	—	—	—	—	
20	Madengoe	400	—	1$\frac{140}{320}$	2	7½	—	—	281 14 2	—	—	
							11	16½		281 14 2	at 7 do. do.	
21		600	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22	Tool	800	—	—	3	11¼	—	—	—	—	—	
23		1000	—	—	1	17½	—	—	110 0 2	—	—	at 3 do. do.
							10	8⅝		110 0 2		
24	Masottool ...	—	—	—	3	10	3	10	10 8 0	—	—	at 3 Rupees.
25	Shell Pearls...	—	—	—	6	—	0	0	36 12 0	—	—	at 1¾ Star Pagodas
										47 4 0		
						Total...	31	1	Total...	584 6 3		

W. C. TWYNAM, Supt. Pearl Fishery.
JAMES DONNAN, Inspector Pearl Banks.
H. M. PATCHICO, Adigar.

Selavetorre, 28th November 1863.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents for H. M's. Ceylon Government.

NOTICES.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

THE PANCHGUNNY SCHOOL COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,000, in 1,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 each.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. M. H. SCOTT, Member of Council, &c.
H. GAMBLE, Esq., Official Assignee.
The Rev. FRANCIS GELL, Poona.
HERBET GIRAUD, Esq., M.D., Grant Medical College.
ARTHUR M. MOORE, Esq., Messrs. Blackwell & Co.
JOHN PEET, Esq., M.D., Grant Medical College.
W. TREVOR ROPER, Esq., Messrs. Lawrence & Co.
The Rev. J. F. SPRING, Bombay. *With power to add to their number.*
Solicitor—G. S. JUDGE, *Esq.*
HON. SEC.—The Rev. J. J. FARNHAM.

The object of this Company is to provide the means of affording a liberal Christian education to children, in a healthy locality which shall be easily accessible to their parents.

Applications for Shares to be made to MESSRS. HOWARD and BROWN, No. 1, Rampart Row.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomiting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable.* It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—

From W. WESALIUS PEPTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. RIDUT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquaintod with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

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Addison on the Law of Contracts. 5th Edn.	26	4
Broom's Selection of Legal Maxims. 3rd Edn.	19	8
Sydney Smith's Chancery Practice, 2 vols. 7th Edn.	47	4
Best's Principles of the Law of Evidence. 3rd Edn.	21	0
Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law. 2nd Edn.	19	8
Smith's Law of Contracts, by J. G. Malcolm. 3rd Edn.	12	0
Leading Cases in Equity. 2 vols. By White and Tudor. 2nd Edn.	47	4
Archbold's Pleading and Evidence in Criminal Cases. 15th Edn.	19	8
Archbold's Consolidated Criminal Statutes &c.	15	12
Snowdon's Police Office's and Constable's Guide &c.	7	8
Temple's Practice of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes	8	8

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Home News, Jan. 4	Rs. 0	8
Overland Mail, Jan. 4	0	8
Thacker's Overland News. Dec. 26 and Jan. 4	1	0
Army and Navy Gazette, Jan. 2	0	10
Naval and Military Gazette, Dec. 19 and 26 and Jan. 4	1	14
United Service Gazette, Jan. 2	0	10
Medical Times, Jan. 2	0	10
Punch, Dec. 26 and Jan. 2	0	12
Leamington Spa Courier, Dec. 19 and 26	1	4
British Standard, Dec. 18 and 25	1	9
Illustrated London News, Jan. 2	0	10
Weekly Dispatch, Jan. 3	0	10
The Queen and Lady's News, Jan. 2	0	10
Bell's Life, Dec. 19 and 26, and Jan. 2	1	14
The Tablet, Jan. 2	0	10
Dublin Freeman's Journal, Jan. 2	0	8
Weekly Times, Jan. 3	0	6
Reynold's Newspaper, Jan. 3	0	6

24 Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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THACKER, VINING & Co.

French Novels, &c.	Rs.	A.
Voyage en Orient par de Lamarline	2	4
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Journal trouvé chez un Curé de villages de Lamartine	2	4
Recueillements (Poètiques discours) ditto	2	4
Harmonies Poetiques et Religieuses ditto	2	4
Nouvelles Meditations ditto	2	4
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Les Gens de Mer par Leopold Pallis	2	0
Le Grand Desert, par Daumas	1	0
La Vie Arabe, par Felix Mornaud	1	0
Les Beaux Arts en Europe, Theophile Gausice	0	12
Histoire Des Causes, de la Guerre D'orient Eugène Toscade	2	0
Gaule et France, Alexandre Dumas	2	0
Villageois de La Foret Noire par Max Buchon	2	0
Les drames de village Antoine Querard 2 vol	4	8
Le Comte Kostia, par Victor Cherbuliez	2	4
Le Meilleur Part par P. de La Landelle	1	8
Jean et Jeannette, Les Roues Innocents par Theophile Gautier	1	8
Suzanne Duchemin, par Louis Ulbach	1	0
Le Vicilles Lunes dun Avocat par Frederic Thomas,	1	8
Scénes de la vie Cléricale, Tulian Savignac	1	8
(Champfleury,) Les Excentriques	1	0
Les Soirees de Chantilly par Eugene Chapus	1	0
Une Jambe de Moins, par Ernest Serret	1	8
A Pied, es en Wagon, par Eanule Deschanel	2	12
Souvenirs d'uin Prisonnier de Guerre au Mexique	3	0
Les Fréres du ut Gome, par Emanuel Gonzales	1	8
Histoire d'un Homme par Amédée Achard	1	8
Une Aventure sur la Mer Rouge, par Louis Deville.	2	8
Voyages et Chasses dans L'Himalaya par Jules Gerard	2	4
Fables de Florian, Ecglogues et contes en vers illustrees	5	0
L'Heritage et d'autres contes par Mme. Leanie D'aunes	1	8
Le Chemin des Ecoliers par X. B. Samtine avec 450 vignettes	16	0
Messeniennes es Chants populaires, par G. Delavigne	5	4
Les Mystéres de Paris par Eugene Sue, 10 vol.	7	8
La Vigie, de Koat—Ven, Roman Maritime par Eugene Sue, 3 vol	2	4
Arthur par Eugene Sue, 4 vol.	3	0
Latreaumont par do. 2 vol.	1	8
Therese Dunoyer do. 2 vol.	1	8
Comedies Sociales do.	0	12
Deleytar, Godolphin, Kardiki Eug. Sue	0	12
Deux Histoires 1772-1810, par Eug. Sue, 2 vol.	1	8
La Congaratcha do. 2 vol.	1	8
La Salamandra do. 2 vol.	1	8
Jean Cavalier, par Eugene Sue, 4 vol	3	0
L'ane Mort par Jules Janin, Edition illustree	5	0
Lecons D' Armes	7	8
Le Compagnon du Tour de France par G. Sand, 2 vol.	1	8
Impressions de Voyage Alexandre Dumas, 2 vol.	3	8
Les Sept Cordes De la Lyre par George Sand, 2 vol.	1	8
Les Messisipiens do.	0	12
Isidora Journal d' unsolitaire a Paris, do.	0	12
Les Mattres Mosaistes, it do.	0	12
Revue de deux Mondes	1	0
——— Annuaire du Revue des deux Mondes	3	0
Manuel de Philosophie Ch. Renouvier	2	8
La Musique par M. Felis	2	8
Les Lois, de Platon	2	8
Letat Republique de Platon traduction de Grou	4	0

N. B.—The greater number of the above have been reduced in price in order to ensure a speedy sale.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following additions to the Miscellaneous Department have been received by the present steamer.

DRAWING MATERIALS.

Mounted Drawing Paper, 26 inches wide	Rs. 2	8
——— do. do. 36 do.	3	0
Whatman's Demy Paper, H. P. per sheet	4	0
——— Royal do. do.	16	0
——— Double Elephant do.	12	0
Solid Sketching Blocks Whatman's Griffin Atiquarian. Imp. 8vo.	6	0
——— 16 mo. Antiquarian	8	0
——— 4to. Imperial	10	0
Solid Sketch Books half bound 8vo. Imperial	8	0
——— do. 16mo. Antiquarian	10	0
——— do. 4to. Imperial	14	0
Boxwood Plotting scales with offsetts in Mohogany cases	29	0
Ivory Scales, 12 inches 8ft. to 1 inch	12	0
Drawing Pens Ivory Handles Jointed	6	0

SALOON RIFLES.

No. 3 Bore finished plain barrel with cleaning Rod Woollen cover and 100 caps	90	0
——— do. twisted Barrel	100	0

UNFRAMED PICTURES.

Lady Clementina Villiers a Colored print	18	0
L'Indiscrété a Hand colored Photograph	25	0
The Queen a ditto after Winterhalter	32	0
The Late Prince Consort do.	35	0
Haidees Madness do. do.	35	0
Confession do. do.	35	0
Au Bord de la Mer.	32	0
Au Bord de la Cave	32	0
Charle Dickens a Life Portrait, Plain Photo.	5	0

CARTES DE VISITE.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co. have received a further consignment of the above comprising many celebrities, Coloured 2-8 ... plain 1 8

STEREOSCOPE SLIDES.

The Alpine Club Slides, being faithful Pictures of the grandest and most beautiful portions of Alpine scenery ... each ... 1 8

CHEROOT BOXES.

Invaluable to Smokers, as they keep Cheroots dry during the monsoon, they are manufactured of Japanned block tin, lined with tin foil and fitted with patent lock and key ... 24 0

GILT KEY RINGS.

Swan's Bill Pattern, of sizes ... annas 8 to ... 1 8

MORDON'S PENHOLDER.

Silver Slips and Ivory handles engine turned fluted and plain ... 4 0

THACKER, VINING & Co.

PLATED WARE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received on Commission Sale, a small consignment of very superior Electro Silver Goods, consisting of the following articles:—

TEA POTS.

Tea Pots, engraved and hard soldered, 5 Gills	Rs. 50	0
Tea Pot do. do. do. 4 do.	48	0
Ditto do. do. do. 5 do	60	0
Ditto do. do. do. 1 Pint	34	0
Ditto do. do. do. 5 Gills	55	0

COFFEE POTS.

Coffee Pots, engraved and hard soldered, ...5 Gills	60	0
Ditto do. do. do. ...1 Quarts.	46	0
Ditto do. do. do. ...1 Pint	36	0

CREAM EWER.

Cream Ewer, engraved and richly gilt	32	0

TABLE CASTORS.

Six Glass Castor, Silver Mustard Cover and Castor Tops	60	0
Ditto ditto plated do. do.	50	0
Four Glass do. do.	20	0
Three Glass ditto do. do.	18	0

SALT STANDS.

Plated Salt Stands, open work, ruby lining, per pair.	16	0
Ditto ditto gilt inside, per pair	18	0

MUFFINEERS.

Muffineers, engraved	10	0
Ditto plain	7	8
Ditto Glass Silver Tops	5	0

TOAST RACKS.

Of various patterns	Rs. 10 and 12	0

MUGS AND CUPS.

Children's Cup, engraved and gilt inside	15	0
Pint Mugs, plain with ornamental cable handle	19	0
Half Pint do.	12	0
Ditto do. engraved, richly gilt inside	20	0

SUNDRIES.

Two Glass Pickle Frame	30	0
Mustard Pots of various designs	12	0
Sugar Basket, ruby lining	18	0
Fruit Spoon, richly gilt and ornamented	7	0

FORKS AND SPOONS.

Table Spoons	...Fiddle pattern quality	A	per doz.	40	0
The same	do.	B	,,	30	0
Table Forks	do.	A	,,	38	0
The same	do.	B	,,	28	0
Dessert Spoons	do.	A	,,	30	0
The same	do.	B	,,	22	0
Dessert Forks	do.	A	,,	28	0
The same	do.	B	,,	20	0
Tea Spoons	do.	A	,,	18	0
The same	do.	B	,,	14	0
Sugar Bows	do.	A	each	3	12
The same	do.	B	,,	3	0
Salt Spoons	do.	A	per doz.	18	2
The same	do.	B	,,	15	0
Egg Spoons	do.	A	,,	19	0
The same	do.	B	,,	16	0
Mustard Spoons	do.	A	,,	18	0
The same	do.	B	,,	15	0
Sauce Ladles	do.	A	each	3	12
The same	do.	B	,,	2	12
Soup Ladles	do.	A	,,	13	8
The same	do.	B	,,	11	0
Gravy Spoons	do.	A	,,	6	8
The same	do.	B	,,	6	8

With a view to effecting a speedy sale, Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., under instructions from the Consignor are enabled to offer FIFTEEN PER CENT. off the above prices for CASH.

N. B.—Orders will be received for supplies from England if accompanied by cash at a considerable reduction on the foregoing.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LADY wishes to recommend a highly respectable European FEMALE to any Family or Lady returning to England *viâ* the Cape or Overland. Apply to the Manager of this Journal.
25th February 1864.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of INTEREST allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 day's notice of withdrawal, will be FIVE PER CENT. per annum until further notice.
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

THE GOA COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST CALL of Rs. 250 per Share is payable at the office of the Company on or before the 17th MARCH, proximo, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GREY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

NOTICE.—Just landed ex ships *East, Percy Douglas* and *Edwin Fox*, the following superior high classed WINES and BRANDIES, quality guaranteed:—
Sherries—Amontillado, Pale and Golden.
Port—Fruity and Delicate.
Brandies—Martell's, Hennesy's, and Otard Dupuy and Company's.
Champagne—Jules Mumm.
Old Tom—Booth's.
Ginger Wines—Crabbe's, &c., &c., &c.
STRANACK & Co.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)
ધી ઓરીએનટલ શીપઓનીગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)
धी ओरियंटल शिपओर्नीग आसोशियेशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.
S. P. FRAMJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at the Dockyard, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, H. M. Brig "TAPTEE," as she stands, built of Teak, Coppered, and Copper and Iron fastened.

Burthen old measure	179 tons.	
	feet	ins.
Length between perpendiculars	73	3½
Breadth mould	22	10
Ditto extreme	23	2
Depth of hold	12	10

Further particulars can be learnt on application at the Marine Storekeeper's Office.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government.

A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down at the time of Sale, and good security given by the purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

The Vessel is now lying in the Harbour, where she can be inspected at any time on application between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted.

The purchaser will be liable to pay such amount of Customs and Town Duties as may be demanded by the Commissioners of Customs.
GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 25th February 1864.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE following additions to the stock of the MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT have been lately received by ship:—

PIANOS.

A solid Mahogany Boudoir Grand Piano, 6¾ octave, patent repeating action, raised top, carved legs, brass bound metal pin and block, with leather cover, hammer, and fork complete, Rs. 2,000. Price in London, 135 Guineas.

N. B.—The above Instrument was selected by a thoroughly competent judge, and it may be confidently stated that few, if any, equal it to for equality of touch and brilliancy, tone, and durability of manufacture have ever been consigned to this country. The shipment is a trial one made in order to ascertain whether first class Instruments will find a ready sale in this country.

Early application is requested.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A WALNUT WOOD PICCOLO PIANO, by John Brinsmead, 6¾ octaves, carved front, lined green silk. This Instrument was manufactured expressly for India, and is fitted with strong iron columnar support and cross pieces. Price Rs. 600.

MUSICAL BOXES

[illegible]ewood, playing the following tunes:—
[illegible] 716.—EIGHT AIRS.—PRICE Rs. 128.
[illegible] w Laddie.
[illegible] o'Cockpen.
[illegible] ow hair'd Laddie.
[illegible] she's but a Lassie yet.
[illegible] my Darling.
[illegible] Bells of Scotland.
[illegible] Buchan.
[illegible]'s in the Highland
[illegible] o. 7739.—EIGHT AIRS.—PRICE Rs. 128.
[illegible] the beautiful Earth for me.
[illegible]lo Danish Valse, Nos. 3 and 4.
The Great Eastern Polka.
The Canteneer.
The Alexandra Waltzes, Nos. 3 and 4.
Satanella
Aladdin's Lamp.
Who shall be fairest.
No. 1737.—EIGHT AIRS.—PRICE 120.
D'Amore Sull'ali Opera, Trovatore, Verdi.
Entourons Maroche, Lucie, Donizetti.
Parigi o'Cara, Traviata, Verdi.
Per te d'unnense, Lucie, Donizetti.
Oh che La Morte, Trovatore, Verdi.
Charm of Home, Lurline, Wallace.
Fern Leaves, Waltz No. 1, Jullien.
Svoni La Trombe, Puritani, Bellini.
No. 1429.—SIX AIRS.—PRICE Rs. 120.
Bid me discourse.
God save the Queen.
Home, Sweet Home.
The Keel Row.
Cheer Boys Cheer.
All's Well, Duett.

INKSTANDS.

Solid Black Marble Inkstands, 2 cut Glass Inks, gilt jointed caps and gilt jointed snake handle	Rs.	60	0
Black stained wood Library Inkstands with drawer, 2 moulded Inks gilt hinge and cap	...	17	0
The same, with 2 round cut bottle gilt hinges and caps		25	0
The same, moulded, Jules's, and bronze tops	...	14	0

SEALING WAX.

Red Sealing Wax in ¼lb. boxes No. 16	...	5	0
Do. Do. 32	...	5	0

STUDENTS' CASES.

Of Imitation Russia leather neatly fitted	7	0

CHUBB'S BOXES.

Cash Boxes, Japanned Tin patent locks duplicate Keys, No. 5	32	0
Paper Boxes do. do. No. 1	25	0
do. do. with Ink range No. 3	38	0
Writing Boxes, neatly fitted with compartments for Stationery, Pens, Ink and Blotting Paper, No. 1	55	0
do. do. No. 2	55	0
Palanquin Boxes, single flap moveable slope, mock Russia folio &c.	55	0

STATIONERY.

A large supply of every description of Mourning and general Stationery has just been received, and periodical supplies will henceforward come to hand with the greatest regularity.

REVOLVING STEREOSCOPES.

Mahogany, 2 sets of Lenses and fitted for 100 slides Rs.	80

DESPATCH BOXES.

Allen's registered, Morocco, 13 inches, fitted complete with leather cover	100
The same, Russia, 15½ inch, do. do.	125

LADIES' TRAVELLING BAGS.

Real Morocco. 7½ inch, lined	Leather		11
7½	do.	Silk	15
8½	do.	Leather	13
8½	do.	Silk	16
9½	do.	Leather	15
9½	do.	Silk	18

VOLUNTEER BEDS.

Field Service, Waterproof, and exceedingly Portable	11

MACINTOSH GOODS

Air Pillows, 18 in. by 22.	7
Beds, Belts, sheets of Waterproof of various sizes.	

VISITING CARDS.

Of every description and quality.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received on Commission Sale an Ivory carved Chess Board purchased from the Exhibition of 1862 where it gained the prize, and the only one of its kind made or likely to be made except to special order. It is manufactured of the best African Ivory with squares of Ivory and Ebony: the Chessmen are red and white Ivory, Staunton patterns. Price of Board and Men Rs. 500.

The above is well worthy the attention of Rajas and wealthy Natives as a splendid specimen of English workmanship.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 29th February, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 28th February, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. of the 29th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR——FEB.—MAR., 1864.

Last Quarter, Tuesday 1st...... 6h. 3m. P. M.
New Moon, Tuesday 8th ...... 8h. 59m. A. M.
First Quarter, Tuesday 15th......10h. 59m. A. M.
Full Moon, Wednesday 23rd...... 3h. 16m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday 31st...... 3h. 11m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	26	Venus rises at 4.16.	6 23	6 3	0 53	1 8	24th February 1864. Tim —7h. 38m. 38s. 1.
Sat.	27	Venus sets at 3h. 26.	6 22	6 4	1 24	1 41	
Sun.	28	Mercury rises at 5.1.	6 22	6 4	1 59	2 17	
Mon.	29	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 21	6 4	2 38	3 1	
Tues.	1	St. Romain.	6 20	6 4	3 26	3 55	
Wed.	2	St. Chard., Bp.	6 20	6 5	4 30	5 14	
Thur.	3	Daybreak at 5h. 5m.	6 19	6 6	6 0	6 46	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 6	KURRACHEE	Feb. 16
AGRA	Feb. 18	LAHORE	Feb. 17
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 13	LONDON	Jan. 18
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 15	MADRAS	Feb. 20
BANGALORE	Feb. 19	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Feb. 17	MEERUT	Feb. 19
CAPE	Dec. 28	OUDH	Feb. 17
CEYLON	Feb. 17	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Feb. 13	PENANG	Feb. 10
DELHI	Feb. 11	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Jan. 29
HONGKONG	Feb. 1	SINGAPORE	Feb. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1864.

THE Chief Judge of our Small Cause Court having recognized Puttungshah Futtehsing, Rajah of the petty State of Jowar, as a sovereign prince, who even when he is living on British territory is exempt from the jurisdiction of British courts of law, the illustrious potentate in question may henceforth enjoy the privilege of setting up his court in Bombay and plundering with impunity whoever is foolish enough to trust him. Such a privilege ought to be of no small value to him, for the revenue yielded by the dominions of His Highness amounts, it seems, to less than Rs. 20,000 a year, out of which he has, of course, to maintain the retinue of ragged soldiers, noisy musicians and free-mannered dancing girls, tawdry carriages and bad horses, without which it is beneath the dignity of a native prince to travel from one village to another. If Mr. Hore's decision be right, Bombay will be henceforth a city of refuge for sovereign princes out at elbows; and, whenever a Mahratta Rajah wishes to recruit the finances of his kingdom, he will find that what his fathers took with the strong hand in the lawless days of old he may as easily acquire at the expense of British subjects, in this degenerate age of settled government, by means of the beautiful "legal fiction" which entitles independent foreign princes living on British soil, "although corporeally and physically within the jurisdiction of British courts, "to be nevertheless recognized as morally, and "in the eye of the law, not only domiciled, but "dwelling, in their own country."

Even if we had the will, we have not the learning required to qualify us for discussing the question of International Law to which Mr. Hore devotes a large proportion of his able judgment, whether, namely, it is possible to make a sovereign prince, residing in a foreign country, liable in every case to the jurisdiction of the courts of that country. He would be a bold man who should pronounce any opinion upon the controverted points of that most vague of all sciences, International Law. Yet it seems strange that if, as lately happened in the case of Mexico, any great European State is willing and has the right to go to war to recover money robbed from its subjects by the Government of the foreign country in which they are residing, the converse does not hold good, that a foreign sovereign who comes to rob the citizens of another State in their own country ought not to be allowed to get off scot-free, because if he were made liable to the jurisdiction of ordinary courts of law the two nations might be plunged into war. It will be said that it is ridiculous to talk of going to war with the Rajah of Jowar because he will not pay a Small Cause Court debt. But the amount of the debt has nothing to do with the principle; and probably the amount of the Rajah's debt to Mr. Balkrishna Purshotum bore as large a proportion to the debt of the Mexican Republic to French subjects, as the extent of the State of Jowar bears to that of Mexico.

But, if we grant that independent foreign princes are invariably exempted from the jurisdiction of our courts, there remains the question whether the Rajah of Jowar is an independent foreign prince. We need not search beyond the extracts quoted in Mr. Hore's judgment from works on International Law to find a very sufficient answer given to this question in the negative. After giving several passages to show that a sovereign does not lose his character of independent prince because the State over which he rules is vassal to a more powerful State, the Chief Judge said:—

> "And Phillimore is to the same effect; at p. 91, vol. 1, he says 'A State may place itself under the protection of another State with or without losing its international existence. *The proper and strict test to apply will be the capacity of the protected State to negotiate, to make peace or war with other States irrespectively of the will of its protector. If it retain that capacity, whatever may be the influence of the protected State it must be considered as an independent member of the European commonwealth.* No mere inequality of alliance is destructive of the personality of a State among nations: The parties to such alliance are not the less sovereign because they have consented, of their own accord, to disadvantageous terms in their treaties with other nations; it belongs, as Grotius says, to unequal alliances."

The sentence we have italicized seems, to the judgment of a layman, conclusive as to the liability of the Rajah of Jowar, who, it is quite certain, does not retain the capacity of negotiating with foreign States and making war or peace without the sanction of the protecting British Government. If Dr. Phillimore's opinion be correct, the Rajah has lost his position as an independent foreign prince, and is now nothing more than a princely subject of the British Empire. The importance of Mr. Hore's decision lies in the possibility of its wide application in India, and of much annoyance and loss resulting to the Indian Government from the unsettling of all its relations with the native princes of the country; and we therefore make no apology for pointing out and asking an explanation of what appears to us to be a flaw in an otherwise very able and interesting judgment.

AN amusing illustration of the absurd extreme to which the native journalists of India carry the practice of imitating the English habit of criticizing the conduct of public men is supplied by an article in a recent number of the *Hindoo Patriot*, in which the new Viceroy's determination not to invite native gentlemen to balls at Government House is discussed. The free and independent journalist doubts whether Sir John Lawrence has any right to make such an exclusion. The Viceroy's table-money (he says) is paid out of the revenues of the State, and, therefore, all classes of the community have a right to share in the festivities on which it is spent. Sir John Lawrence, if so inclined, might put this reasoning to the proof, by asking the high caste journals and all his friends to meet the sweepers and coolies of Calcutta at his next durbar. There is not an Englishman in India who will not thank the Viceroy for rescuing him from the degradation to which our countrymen were exposed, by being compelled to take their wives and daughters to State balls to dance for the amusement of native guests. There is no question of antipathy of race in the matter, but simply one of common decency. One cannot use nice language in describing the sentiments which Asiatics, by their own admission, hold with reference to promiscuous dancing. Suffice it to say that these sentiments are of such a nature as to have led Mr. Thackeray, the most liberal-minded of modern English writers, to speak with utter loathing in more than one of his books of the presence of a Hindoo in a London ball-room. But, if the attempt to promote social intercourse between a people who honour and a people who despise women has an evil tendency in England, where the Orientals admitted into society are very few in number, and in general are men of the world, partly, if not wholly, educated among Europeans, what must it be in India, where the practice of men and women dancing together is looked upon with contempt and abhorrence by all except a few thousand foreigners who constitute the ruling race, and who cannot hope to avoid being swept out of India if they lose the respect of the natives of the country. Of course, all the natives who are admitted on equal terms to the society of Europeans in India declare that they themselves are perfectly free from prejudices, and that their ideas about what is right and wrong in social life, do not substantially differ from ours. This is what they say: but mark what they do. In Calcutta lately Mr. Cecil Beadon, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, who, like Sir Bartle Frere, has always been an enthusiastic advocate for social intercourse between Europeans and natives, resolved to set apart a special day on which native ladies might visit the Bengal Exhibition. Every precaution which the most kindly consideration for native prejudices could suggest was taken by the Lieutenant Governor to make his invitation acceptable; and Mrs. Beadon and other English ladies of Calcutta took the trouble to go down to the Exhibition to welcome the expected guests. How was all this courtesy met? The native gentlemen of Calcutta, as if to show their scorn for the most distinguished members of English society, sent a number of prostitutes to represent the ladies who had been invited. We are justified in believing that this insult was offered to their Governor and to every Englishman in India with the connivance and assent of the leaders of native society in Calcutta: for not only has the Bengal Association not repudiated all participation in the disgraceful business, but the native papers of Calcutta, instead of feeling the shame and humiliation of such conduct, have openly jeered at the well-intentioned Lieutenant Governor for his folly in supposing native ladies would come to his Exhibition, and have maintained that the treatment he received served him right. Sir John Lawrence seems to have justly felt that this last display of insolence by the educated natives of the capital of India rendered all further concessions to the social prejudices of the Hindoos impossible, and raised a barrier against the continuance of social intercourse between Englishmen and natives which the former can make no fresh effort to break down. We are fain to believe that the natives of this side of India could not be guilty of so disgraceful an act, as that which is recorded of the Calcutta Baboos. But the time has come when it should be made plain to the natives everywhere that, if they wish to enter English society, they must do more than talk of their reforming tendencies, they must meet Englishmen on equal terms. It would be a safe rule for every Englishman in high authority to adopt, to receive no native into the society of the ladies of his household who is ashamed to bring his wife or his daughter with him. If natives are anxious to be present at Government House balls, and are free from all prejudice about dancing, let them give some security for the sincerity of their professions by bringing the ladies of their families to such entertainments. Until they are prepared to do this, we should think that, after what has happened in Calcutta, there are very few Englishmen who would care to see Englishwomen dancing at a ball at which natives were permitted to be present.

THE *Englishman* hears on good authority that Colonel Elliott succeeds General Sir G. St. P. Lawrence as Governor-General's Agent in the Rajpootana States, and that Mr. Temple obtains the post of Commissioner of the Central Provinces. He returns, in fact, to the post where he has done so much good, and may do so much more.

THE same journal understands that the Executive Council will proceed with the Governor-General, about the end of April, to the North-west, returning in the cold weather, when the whole Council will assemble for legislative work.

MAJOR MEADE, Governor-General's Agent at Gwalior, arrived in Calcutta on Saturday the 13th inst, and the Viceroy's medical officer, Dr. Farquhar, has also arrived to take charge of His Excellency's health.

THE *Lahore Chronicle* regrets to mention that the state of his health obliges Brigadier General Sir Neville Chamberlain to leave India for a time. The authority is a letter from himself.

We learn from the same journal that the number of visitors to the Punjab Exhibition fluctuates considerably, but yet the number is generally satisfactory on the cheap admittance, or 2 anna, days. "On Saturday the 13th instant 507 tickets were sold at the door, and about 200 at the depôt in the city. On Monday the 15th, notwithstanding the badness of the weather, there were fully 1,000 persons present. Tuesday the 16th was a native holiday, when no less than 3,687 persons visited the buildings. These figures do not include the season-ticket holders, of whom no count is made, as they merely show their tickets at the door and walk in. Some natives wander about the building staring vacantly at the objects around them; some are evidently bewildered with the novelty of the scene; while others exhibit unmistakeable signs of understanding and appreciating the object of the show. They may be seen studying articles in which they take an especial interest with intelligent curiosity, and in their case the Exhibition is decidedly working good results."

THE meeting at Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.'s Office on Tuesday to consider what arrangements could be made to secure the more speedy transit of cotton from Mulkapoor and other stations to Bombay, was attended by nearly the whole of the principal native cotton dealers. It was not, however, fraught with any great consequences, and speaking generally left matters much as they were before. Mr. Callianji Sewji, to whom the contract was given for the Thull Ghaut traffic, represented his inability to procure more carts and bullocks, and wanted the cotton dealers to make some arrangement of their own. This, of course, they declined to do, as they look to Callianji as the right and proper person to furnish the transit. The excuse of no more bullocks and carts to be had should not be listened to for one moment. Mr. Callianji Sewji, is bound to provide any number of carts required, failing which his contract should be cancelled. The Railway authorities, it seems to us, are not to blame in this matter. They have pushed on the works of the Thull Ghaut with all possible rapidity: more than this, under present circumstances, could not be expected of them. Some of the Directors, we hear, however, are about to visit the Thull Ghaut to see if any other arrangements can be made. Large quantities of cotton originally brought to Bombay by the Deccan line now finds its way to Mulkapoor owing to the tolls recently levied by the Nizam. The Bhore Ghaut line has thus comparatively no traffic, while that on the Thull Ghaut is overburdened to an extent it never was before.

WE have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 80 more on account of the Catholic Orphanage, Rs. 25 in one sum, and Rs. 55 in sums of Rs. 5, as per list appended to following letter:—

THE ANTI-LOSS-BY-CHARITY-TO LANDLORD'S FUND.

SIR,—I have collected the amount of 55 Rs. according to the following list, and I avail myself of your permission to transmit it to you for payment over to his Lordship the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay in aid of the Funds of the Orphange.

The *Times of India* of this date has taken up the cause of Property and its Rights in this matter.

To the Editor of that paper it is no affair of charity at all but only of high rents. Rents are high, and it is meet they should be. Those who cannot pay the landlord must quit or go on their knees to him and beg, and this is what the Editor would have Dr. Steins do with the Parsee Baronet. If he would only ask Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy again and again, (for he has been refused once), perhaps the honorable Baronet would relent, and forego Rs. 200 a month for three months to come.

Why should the good Bishop beg of the Parsee? It is not the prelate but the poor who suffer—Catholics, no doubt, but Christians too, even in Wesleyan account:—little children without homes if the Orphanage House, which the honorable Baronet has just bought from the Honorable Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., is now taken away from them; without parents, for they are dead; without maintenance, except from the alms of the charitable. I say the *charitable* for there is a vast difference between such, and those who are only *munificent*. Indeed we may take it as a general rule, that whilst the latter are always wealthy the former are themselves poor enough.

I have one word more to offer. If the subscription now going on shall prove deficient, I desire that you will let me privately know the amount wanting and I will discharge it. You have my name, and you know that my promise may be relied on.

It is eminently distasteful to have to parade intentions of this kind even under the name of "Catholicus" instead of one better likely to be known to the natives of this town. It is little less so to have to pay money with the knowledge that it is going to be cast into the already overflowing pool of wealth of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. But I feel that to the cause of these poor Orphans I ought to sacrifice all other considerations.

In the meantime, you will please to acknowledge in your next paper, and forward, at your convenience, to the Right Rev. Prelate, the accompanying collections. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CATHOLICUS.

Subscription List.

J. D.	Rs.	5	A Friend	Rs.	5
S. L. A.	,,	5	A. & E.	,,	10
Antonio de Souza, butler to T. C.			R. B.	,,	5
			S. T.	,,	5
Anstey, Esq.	,,	5	G. H.		5
Catholicus	,,	5	J. C.		5

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 25TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

25TH FEBRUARY.

Securities, fives and a half, ten and a half premium.
Fives, four premium.
Fours, six and a half discount.
Document Bills, two shillings one and seven-eighth penny.
Dead Weight, two pounds.
Light Freight, four pounds five shillings.
Cotton, four pounds.
Interest on Loans, nine per cent.
Money market, tight.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees nine-eight.
Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds per bundle, rupees seven four.

GOA.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

WE deeply regret to read in the *Estrella do Norte*, a weekly Portuguese journal, the following sad intelligence regarding the state of affairs in Portuguese India:

"We extract the following from the local columns of the *Ultramar* (the leading journal of Goa):—

"*Serious Affair*:—We are informed that the inhabitants of Sattary, having complained of the vexatious conduct of the English landholders in that province, who have gone so far as to profane the temples and disrespect the gods of the complainants, received no reply from Government to their representation, neither did it take any prudential measures to prevent such outrages. The inhabitants being persuaded, therefore, that our Government had no means to curb such excesses, resolved upon betaking themselves to extreme measures. Armed bands are already talked of, and it is a fact that a large force of the 3rd battalion has marched to Sattary. It was in a similar way that the revolt of Dipu Ranes commenced. God forbid that the present mutiny should follow that precedent."

"*Tumult in Sattary.*—On the 10th, His Excellency the Governor General with his Chief Staff marched to Sattary, in consequence of disturbances which have occurred between the foreign landholders and the inhabitants. Besides the 3rd battalion, 60 bayonets of the municipal guard and an escort of the 2nd, commanded by an officer, marched to the scene of revolt."

The *Ultramar* of the 18th instant contains the following article anent the disturbances referred to:—

"Grave events are occurring in this country. Sattary is their scene.

"When with inconceivable precipitation the contracts for leasing lands of the State to strangers were being arranged in the dark, when the lands were being astronomically surveyed, when finally they were being made over to those people without the previous approval of the Government of the Metropolis, without the necessary surveys and without any guarantees to the State, and to the unhappy Portuguese subjects of Sattary, we had foreseen the consequences.

"We did not suppose, however, that they would be so rapid: we expected that the successor of the Count of Torres Novas would be the man who should have to battle against the troubles and difficulties.

"But in a short time the measure has been filled, and the very Count is reaping the fruit of the seed which he had thrown in the soil.

"His Excellency has been obliged to proceed in person to the province, and since the 10th has quartered himself in Sanguelin, and we have not had, up to the hour in which we write these lines, the satisfaction of announcing that order has been re-established.

"Forces from different corps have marched, and we have to contend against an armed revolt.

"Who is the enemy? What are the causes? What is the nature of the disturbance? How did it commence, and what course has it followed?

"These are questions which every body asks, and there is no one who can answer them with a perfect knowledge of the cause.

"It was long ago murmured that the strangers had taken possession of even private property of the inhabitants who had it from remote times, that the Government when making over the lands to the foreigners had not cared about protecting the property of its subjects, and that their petitions were never replied to.

"The lands were of insignificant and poor cultivators.

"Encouraged by this experience, the happy land-holders progressed in their march, and by degrees came in contact with the property of the *Dessaes*.

"Here they met, not with the mere weak and despised murmur of the poor, but with the bitter tears of the middling classes. Here commenced the resistance of those who know that the right of property ought to be worth more than the rigor of force.

"The strangers then commenced to bring in from British territories hired people, and have in their service and at their disposal armed men.

"From this moment they did not respect either property, men, or the temples of Sattary.

"The *Dessaes* complained to the *Junta da Fazenda* (Council of the State) as well as to the Governor. No measures were adopted. And in the meanwhile the excesses were allowed to continue.

"The oppressed thought then of defending their rights with armed hand: and it was then that the authorities awoke from the sleep which they were enjoying amongst the delights of this Capua.

"It is thus that the fact is narrated. And although all appears coherent, yet we cannot vouch for the veracity of all its details.

"What we know with certainty is that the inhabitants of Sattary had presented two petitions complaining bitterly of the land-holders, and that no decision whatever has up to this date been pronounced by Government in the case.

"And it is certain that disturbances have taken place which have called for the march of troops and even the presence of the Governor.

"'He, who sowed winds, is reaping tempests.'

"But the people of Goa are not to blame.

"The Government of Portugal had better not sleep, unless it wishes that all this should be over for the Crown of Portugal."

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

BELGAUM, 22ND FEBRUARY.

MR J. A. G. Duff, the acting Collector, has come in from the districts, for the purpose of holding a committee to decide on the works of public utility which may be executed out of local funds of the collectorate. It is said that the committee will be composed of the Executive Engineer, Belgaum, and the Educational Inspector as members, and the acting Collector as President. The plan of determining works for execution by means of a committee composed of officers well acquainted with the collectorate is the best that can be adopted for the purpose; and it is hoped that this opportunity may be taken to repair and improve the short line of road between Belgaum and Shapoor, which has been in a neglected state for several years, and, therefore, claims the immediate attention of the local committee. The officers of the Walton Commission arrived here from Dharwar during the course of last week. Their business will, it seems, commence from to-day, as some of the individuals whose claims they are to investigate have already made their appearance. The Walton Commission reminds people of the late Inam Commission, whose operations were so much dreaded by persons in possession of alienated lands. Mr. Annunt Ballal, the tutor to the young chief of Meeraj, died a premature death on the morning of Friday last: the disease he was labouring under was rheumatism in his left knee. This news will be received with intense feeling of regret and sorrow by his Europeans and native friends, as he had made himself popular here by his education and affability of manners. Since the transfer of Mr. Narayen Vishnoo to Amednuggur as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Belgaum had only one public-spirited gentleman left, in the person of Mr. Annunt Ballal, whose loss is consequently much deplored.

LAHORE, 16th FEBRUARY.

HOUSE-RENT is rising so rapidly that I am afraid in two or three years it will be as high here as in Bombay or Calcutta. New houses are constantly being erected and the station is extending in all directions, but not nearly in proportion to the rapid increase of population. Civilians and military men are generally averse to building, as their residence in any one place is so uncertain, and house property is troublesome to manage when the owner is at a distance. Clerks, to whom the greater part of the houses belongs, have not capital to build many new ones, and the natives do not seem as yet to understand the profitableness of this investment. The difficulty has been increased by the late destructive freak of the Government in connexion with the Exhibition. It is true the houses they pulled down were not good, but they accommodated several people who either could not or would not pay high rents, and who are now obliged to club together and take better ones. The consequence is that houses can scarcely be obtained either for love or money, and several gentlemen have been living in their tents for months past. Formerly we had only one hotel, but a second was lately established. It was not a month old when it was found to be too small and a large wing had to be added to it. One property, that formerly let for Rs. 120 per mensem, was divided into two lots which fetch Rs. 100 per mensem each. The Sind Punjab and Delhi Bank have paid, I am told, Rs. 14,000 for their premises, I believe the same might have been had two years ago for Rs. 6,000, yet the seller almost regrets the bargain as he does not know where to get another.

The Punjab authorities bid fair to rival Barnum in inventing new excitements. Formerly they laid out their strength on reports, and the next Punjab report was looked for by editors in dull times with something of the same eagerness that ladies' maids show for the next sensation novel. The whole thing found its way into the newspapers in the shape of telling paragraphs, while the *Friend of India* treated his constituents to a commentary on the whole ten times as long as the original. But times are changed. The Judicial Department, thanks to Mr. Cust and the Penal Code, has now reached a comparatively high degree of efficiency, and further trumpetting of the patriarchal system is unsuitable. But in those departments where admission and promotion are to be had principally, if not exclusively, by the back stairs, an improvement of the old plan has been adopted in the shape of what are called durbars. About two months ago an article appeared in our local journal complaining of the way in which grants-in-aid were managed, and broadly insinuating that the public had no confidence in the inspectors or in the Educational Department generally. This drew forth a peevish reply signed "H. M.'s Inspector of Schools," which was supposed to have been inspired, if not written, by one higher in office. The writer maintained that the inspectors did command the confidence of the native public and that nothing more was required, but this provoked a rejoinder proving that the department could never have commanded the confidence of any party, seeing that there is not a man in it supposed to be anything of a scholar, and certainly none that can make pretensions to being a teacher. The department then found it convenient to hold up its head and take no farther notice of the remarks of critically disposed outsiders, and in the beginning of this month they have been endeavouring to astonish us with two grand educational durbars, one at Jullunder the other at Umritsur. There are large numbers in every district to whom the Commissioner's invitation is equivalent to a positive order, and so a great assembly was gathered on both occasions. Perhaps you would like to know what these much talked of displays are like. Well, they consist of nothing more than a distribution of prizes to a few small school-boys followed by a general application of butter. But then they tend to prevent closer inquiry, as most people will be quite satisfied with what is thus brought on the surface, and they form an excellent theme for a skilful report writer. The drift of the speeches, as far as I can learn, is this—

> Blow ye the trumpet blow,
> The glorious boastful sound;
> Let all the nations know
> To earth's remotest bound
> Perfection's to the Punjab come:
> Shout "Hear"! or please to cut off home.

Really it is enough to sicken one of education to see all this fuss about boys who have not been more than three or four years at school. This constant belauding of ignorant natives will soon produce the same fruits as it has done elsewhere, and we may expect to see young Punjab bringing an action against any captain in H. M.'s army who does not quietly allow him to walk his tat over a lady's dress.

This being some Lahore saint's day, a great crowd came over from Umritsur. The railway granted return tickets at reduced rates, and as this is one of the two anna days at the Exhibition every part was crammed. A much larger number must have been present than on the opening day, considering that they kept pouring in and out for hours. Generally the place is almost deserted. But a Punjabee invitation produces a wonderful change, and as I saw the Deputy Commissioner and some other authorities over, I suspect there must have been something of that kind on the present occasion.

BOMBAY.

WE are glad to hear that the Bhore Ghaut incline will be opened for regular passenger traffic on the 3rd of March next.

MR. CAMERON, the Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, has proceeded to Bhownuggur to hold the quarterly criminal sessions there.

WE hear that Mr. M. J. Stewart, the Collector of Carwar, is actively engaged in making improvements in the Municipal Conservancy of that district.

THE native infantry lines at Boree Bunder have been made over to the Rampart Committee, and new lines for the native regiment are to be built on the Flats.

THE ship *Superb*, which arrived here on Wednesday last, reports that on the 15th November a boy named John Bury unfortunately fell overboard and was drowned.

THE French bark *Nabob* was yesterday hauled into the Government Dock for repairs. The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Salsette* left the dock on Wednesday night and was taken to her moorings off Mazagon.

FROM a correspondent at Nowsaree we learn that Mr. Sorabjee Eduljee, the head master of the "Cowasjee Jehangir Nowsaree Madressa," has presented a valuable work on "Vandidad" to Dr. Haug.

MR. DHIRAJLALL MATHOORADASS, Government pleader on the appellate side of the High Court, has been authorized by the Hon'ble Judges to practise as a pleader in all the courts subordinate to that Court.

ABOUT one hundred candidates who were plucked in the late Vakil's examination have prepared a petition for a new committee to examine them again, which they will submit to the Chief Justice of the High Court.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Anant Balal, formerly head translator in the Political Agent's office of the Southern Maratha Country, and late tutor to His Highness the young Chief of Miruz. He died at Belgaum on the 19th instant.

WE understand that Mr. Sukaram Arjoon, Licentiate of Medicine and Assistant to the Professor of Surgery in the Grant Medical College, is about to avail himself of Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Travelling Scholarship, and proceed to England.

THE troop ship *Star of India*, Captain Morris, which recently put in with a case of small-pox, left yesterday for England. She has been thoroughly ventilated, and every precaution taken for securing the health of those on board.

THE steam tug, *Sind*, is shortly expected here from Kurrachee, and will be docked on her arrival. She is intended to take the place of the old *Hugh Lindsay* as a tug for Kurrachee harbour, but is at present employed in the laying of the Persian Gulf cable.

DEGREE EXAMINATION.—The examination of the year for the degree of B.A. will commence on the 21st proximo and terminate on the 29th of the same month. It is believed that an unprecedented number of candidates are about to present themselves.

WE learn from a correspondent that the Commissioner of Nagpore has issued a notification to the effect, that the examination for the office of pleaders will take place there early next month. Those who pass the examination successfully will be allowed to practise in the several courts of that province.

MARSHALSHIP OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—This situation evidently seems to be much coveted in Bombay, as there are upwards of sixty candidates for the vacant post,—from pensioned serjeants, to captains in the army, and ex-commanders of the Navy,—all in the field. The selection of Mr. Boddy's successor will take place on the 2nd proximo and, it is believed, Captain Mitchenson, late of the Navy, will be the successful one.

THE THEATRE.—The Gentlemen Amateurs made their bow last night to a well-filled Dress Circle, but to a very thin house in other respects. The pieces selected for the occasion were the farces of "Taming a Tiger," and "Slasher and Crasher." Mr. Bury, well known as an accomplished actor, made the most of the well-known boisterous retired Bengal Merchant, but he was evidently ill at ease, and conscious that the character was unsuited to him. The easy assurance, clear articulation, and really good acting of Mr. Baker, as "Charles Beeswig," would have been admirable, but for his forgetfulness; that spoiled all—made it, indeed, "bizz." The "aching voids" had to be filled by meaningless platitudes, only too obvious to the merest tyro. Lieut. Latham, as "Jacob Mutter," passed through the ordeal of acting the part of a nervous flunky with considerable success. "Slasher and Crasher," went of exceedingly well. Mr. T. P. Cooke might have envied the veteran *Blowhard*, as impersonated by Major Curtis, and his really capital rendering of the part drew down reiterated applause. Mr. Bury, as "Slasher," and Mr. G. L. Miller, as "Crasher," were equally happy in their endeavours; and as to magnanimous "Brown," the Marine, Uncle Sam himself could not have done the "Swell," more efficiently. Pert and piquant Rosa, although low in tone, and at times diffident in manner, was the cynosure of admiring eyes. Miss M. Oliver, unfortunately, had a character to sustain of the meagrest description, but as her talent for acting is on a par with that of Mr. Bury, nothing further on her behalf need be said. The curtain finally fell at half-past ten, amid the general regret of the audience at so early a termination of the evening's amusement. Two farces are as much too light for a theatrical entertainment as "Othello" and the "Stranger" would be too heavy. No doubt the Committee (to whom, by the way, the thanks of the public are due) will obviate this if the amateurs again appear before a Bombay audience.

THE official mortuary report for the week shows the health of the island to be in a very unsatisfactory condition. The deaths from cholera and fever alone amount to 373, being 196 in excess of the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding ten years.

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera	1	Cholera	0
Fever	0	Small-pox	1
Other diseases	3	Measles	0
Accident	1	Fever	5
INDO-EUROPEANS:		Other diseases	8
Cholera	0	Accidents	0
Fever	0	JEWS:	
Other diseases	1	Measles	0
Accident	0	Fever	1
HINDOOS:		Other diseases	1
Cholera	120	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
Small-pox	24	Cholera	2
Fever	154	Small-pox	2
Measles	5	Fever	5
Other diseases	65	Other diseases	8
Accident & violence	0	NEGRO AFRICANS:	
MUSSULMANS:		Cholera	0
Cholera	14	Small-pox	2
Small-pox	18	Fever	1
Measles	0	Other diseases	5
Fever	70	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Other diseases	25	Cholera	0
Accident	0	Other diseases	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	137	36	Nervous system	7	11
Small-pox	47	23	Respiratory system	25	24
Measles	5	14	Alimentary system	47	30
Fever	236	141	Leprosy	2	1
Sexual system	3	2	Dropsy	1	3
Cachexy	27	39	Accident	1	3

THE Secretary of State for India has intimated that there is no objection to furlough within Indian limits being granted to officers, provided it be subject in each case to the approval of Government and to the regulations regarding pay and return to service which the officer would have been under had he taken his furlough to Europe.

An officer taking his furlough in India will only be entitled to the pay of his rank. The period so passed will not be allowed to reckon as service in India; and if he be resident within his Presidency, he will be amenable to the same authority as that to which he would be subject if on private affairs in India under the local regulations.—*Government Gazette.*

THE COWASJI JEHANGER HOSPITAL.—It was only a few weeks ago that we pointed out the apparant but extreme, necessity of giving the charge of the Cowasji Jehanger's Hospital to a native sub-assistant surgeon. We are now delighted to inform the public of Surat that Sir Bartle Frere has wisely resolved to nominate such an officer. It is impossible to exaggerate the substantial benefits that will accrue to the people from this nomination. The new hospital will, we believe, very soon admit patients. The clock tower above the hospital is left by His Excellency under the control of Mr. Woodhouse, the Executive Engineer.—*Surat Friend, Feb.* 21.

FORT POLICE.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)—*25th February* 1864.

THE POLICE ASSAULT CASE.—The two policemen, *Arjoom Gnnnoo* No. 454, and *Mahdoo Luxumon* No. 823, were this day convicted of an aggravated assault on a European seaman, and sentenced to three months hard labour. The witnesses called on their behalf failed to exonerate them in the least. One witness stated that the first prisoner was lying insensible, and when in that condition had told the witness he had been reduced to that state by the prosecutor; another witness who was called to prove that No. 1 had gone to him for medicine after the affray, upon being asked if he had given medicine, and if so, for what purpose, said he recollected the prisoner coming to him that night for medicine which was given to him, he had complained of a pain in the bowels. Of the five Marwarries implicated in this case, one proved that he was sick at the time of the assault and another managed an *alibi*. His Worship said the evidence for and against them was balanced, and he would give them the benefit of the doubt, they would be discharged, the other three were fined in the sum of Rs. 20 each.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—*Kattapa Hoosseina*, who was charged in December last with the above offence upon the person of one Luxumee, woman, was this day placed at the bar for the purpose of hearing the medical evidence upon the injuries inflicted. Dr. J. Mackenzie, Assistant Surgeon at the Jamsetjee Hospital, stated that on the 5th December last Luxumee was brought to the hospital with eighteen wounds upon her person, situated as follows:—an incised wound under the left mamma, one on the left shoulder, four on the back, four on the back of the head and neck, one just above the right ear, one on the right cheek bone, one over the left cheek bone, two scalp wounds, three on the left arm; these wounds averaged from five to one inch in length. The instrument produced in court (a shoemaker's knife called a rappee) would produce similar wounds to those above mentioned.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)—*25th February.*

A Hindoo named *Coostna Soona* was placed at the bar, charged with stealing a turban, of the value of Rs. 15, the property of one Succaram Yenkajee. The prisoner denied the charge. His Worship remarked that there was not sufficient evidence to convict the prisoner of the offence, and therefore discharged him.

A JAIL BIRD.—*Sokur Narrayen*, who has been no less than nine times in the House of Correction, and six times in the County Jail, was brought up on a charge of stealing two brass pots, of the value of ten rupees, the property of a Brahmin mendicant. His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for six months, with hard labour, in the Common Jail.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)—*Wednesday, 24th Feb.* 1864.

Dr. J. G. Nicolson, vs. Darashaw Curseljee.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS OF GOODS THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF SERVANTS.—The plaintiff in this action sought to recover the sum of twelve rupees and eight annas being the value of a tin of kerosine oil alleged to contain five gallons, which the plaintiff had purchased from the defendant, and paid the amount sought to be recovered for the same; but which tin of oil was returned in consequence of it containing less than five gallons, which the defendant would not receive back. From the evidence for the plaintiff it appeared that he sent two of his servants with a written order to the defendant to send him, the plaintiff, a tin of kerosine oil for the lamp which was purchased from him previously. The tin of oil, it appeared, the defendant declined to deliver to the plaintiff's servants, as only twelve rupees was sent, whereas twelve and a half was the price of a tin. The plaintiff's servants subsequently returned to the defendant's shop, paid the defendant the money and received in return a tin of oil. The plaintiff, however, when he examined the tin, discovered that there was a small hole in it from which a considerable quantity of oil had leaked out. On the following day the plaintiff himself conveyed the tin of oil in his carriage to the defendant's shop, and requested that the tin, either be filled, or the tin itself changed for another with the full quantity of five gallons in it, neither of which the defendant complied with; and under those circumstances the plaintiff considered he had a right to recover from the defendant the amount of the oil that was deficient, or the entire amount that was paid, receiving the tin in return.

The defendant contended that the tin was a *bona-fide* purchase made by the plaintiff's servants, who examined the article previous to payment and then took it away. The tin was in a sound state, and contained the full quantity of five gallons when taken away by the plaintiff's men, and as it was a purchase examined, and paid for on delivery, the defendant objected to receive it back, or fill up the lost quantity on the following morning when the plaintiff brought it to his shop, and contended that he could not be held amenable as the article was examined previous to purchase by the men whom the defendant had deputed to pay for it and take it away.

His Honor in arriving at a verdict observed, that he was obliged to deal with the present case as he dealt with all similar cases. The plaintiff sends for a tin of oil; his servants go to the shop; pay for it, and bring it away; therefore the only question was, whether the transaction was to be received as an actual transaction between the plaintiff and defendant for a tin of oil, or an order to send a certain quantity of oil. The law laid it down, that if one went to a shop and purchased goods, the goods from that moment became the property of the purchaser; and looking at the present transaction, the tin of oil must be received as an actual purchase by the plaintiff, whose servants went to the defendant's shop by the orders of their master, and there paid for, and brought away, a tin of oil. The law laid down the rule, and a wise one his Honor thought, that the master was bound by the acts of his servants when acting under his orders; so in the present case, the plaintiff was bound by the purchase of his servants who went to the defendant's shop according to the orders they had received. If it was a question of evidence, the court had on one side evidence which went to show that the tin was delivered full, and in a sound condition; on the other that there was a hole in it, and that it was leaking at the time of the purchase, which leak was pointed out to the defendant; but it was not at all likely that the two witnesses, the servants who brought away the oil, would admit to any carelessness on their own part by which the hole in the tin might have been made; which hole, the defendant asserted, and his witness swore was not there at the time of delivery; but even if it was admitted that there was a hole in it at the time of delivery, the law laid it down that the master was bound by the act of his servant, and in the present case the plaintiff was bound by the act of his servants, and the money could not be recovered; verdict must therefore be given in favor of the defendant.—*Verdict accordingly.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by any one enlightening me with a reply to the following query:—

How many imperial gallons are there in a hundred-weight of liquid?

25th February. A.

THE MINT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—There are, I observe, no fewer than seven Government holidays in the ensuing month, and as it is understood the Mint is to be closed on that account, I am of opinion the Chamber of Commerce should endeavour to prevent such an arrangement.

The Mint is coining four lacs of rupees per diem, and to close it for seven days, is virtually to deprive the mercantile community of twenty-eight lacs of rupees. This is of itself sufficient to aggravate, in no small degree, the evils of the monetary crisis with which Bombay is again threatened.

It is no particular hardship to the Mint employes to be required to work on holidays, for which they get double pay, while the measure, as regard the interests of commerce, will be one of very great importance.

25th February. R. E. G.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I notice in to-day's *Times of India* a highly eulogistic paragraph regarding the British India Steam Navigation Company, which I doubt not is deserved. It recalled to my mind, however, a bit of gossip regarding the editor of that journal that may not be generally known. It is said he proceeds to England in April, for the purpose of organising a Steamship Company which will effectually "shut up" the P. & O. on this side of Suez. So convinced is the worthy editor of the soundness and correctness of his facts and figures in the late P. & O. articles, and of the utter absurdity of their charges, that he fully expects that not only will the new Company run the old one off the line, but that within twelve months from the time of its starting, so great will be the gratitude of the community, that a statue of himself to commemorate the event will be erected on the top of the powder magazine at the Apollo Bunder.

CAPTAIN CUTTLE.
25th February.

THE BANYA COMMUNITY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—A correspondent of your contemporary volunteers information regarding what he calls the "lamentable case" of Mr. Karsandass Mulji, who, he declares, has, on account of his reforming tendencies, been persecuted by the caste to which he belongs, this caste being entirely under the dictatorship of Mr. Vurjeevundass Madhowdass, who is supposed to be the living impersonation of bigotry and intolerance. Now, any one acquainted with the circumstances of the case knows perfectly well that there has been no persecution at all in the matter, and that this cry against Mr. Vurjeevundas is simply raised in the interest of a party of timorous, half-hearted "reformers," with Mr. Mungaldass Nathoobhoy at their head, who wish to excuse the cowardice they have shown in refusing to join Mr. Karsandass Mulji, by alleging their fear of the influence that Mr. Vurjeevundas would bring to bear against them. Ask any one of those who have joined Mr. Karsandass Mulji, who has been their real enemy and has done them most mischief—the head of the old party, Mr. Vurjeevundass, or the plausible leader of the talking reformers, Mr. Mungaldass? The former has not molested them in any way whatever, the latter has, by his unworthy conduct, prevented them from achieving the success which would otherwise have crowned their labours. Mr. Vurjeevundass belongs undoubtedly to the old school, but he is no bigot, no persecutor, and even those opposed to him can respect his moderation, his honesty, and the sincerity with which he avows and maintains his opinions. It is a significant proof of the general estimation in which he is held that his name has now been brought forward for election at the Bombay Asiatic Society, with Dr. Wilson, the most learned and earnest friend whom the reformers have among the Europeans, as his proposer, and Dr. Birdwood as his seconder. The proposal to nominate him was made by Dr. Wilson himself, who wishes, in this way, to rebuke Mr. Mungaldass and his friends for the paltry and discreditable feeling they evinced when Mr. Vurjeevundass was proposed last year.

A REFORMER.

SPORTING.

ON Thursday, the 3rd March, the second day of the Rifle Association's Annual Prize Meeting, the following will be substituted for the "Silver Cup" (worth Rs. 100) already advertised but now withheld—Riflemen are requested to note accordingly.

"The Stranger's Plate," value Rs. 250, to be shot for by "all comers, in any position, with rifles of any make or description, at 600, 800 and 1,000 yards; 5 shots at each distance. Entrance fee Rs. 10.

All winners of prizes (except sweepstakes) at any of the former or present annual meetings of the Rifle Association of Western India, at Poona or Bombay, will be handicapped as follows:
2 points each at 600 yards.
1 point each at 800 and 1,000 yards.

Winners of more than one prize, as above specified, will have two additional points deducted from their total score.

A. H. CURTIS,
Director Rifle Association W. I.

N. B.—The matches on each day of the meeting will commence half-past 3 P.M. precisely.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

(*From the Gazette of India.*)
(Continued from Thursday's "Bombay Gazette.")

From Lieut. Colonel J. L. Vaughan, Comdt. Camp Umbeyla Pass, to Asst Adjt. Genl. Eusufzye Field Force,—(dated 16th December 1863.)

I have the honor to report that, early in the forenoon of the 15th instant, whilst the advanced Force under Major General Garvock's personal Command was operating in the direction of Lalloo, a desultory attack was made by a considerable number of the enemy upon the front and left flank of the upper Camp. Being met by the fire of the only one of Captain Griffin's guns (C. Battery R. A.,) which could be brought to bear upon them from the standard picquet, and by the musketry fire from the breast-works, the enemy were reduced to taking cover amongst the rocks and broken ground, from which they caused, from time to time, considerable annoyance not only to the upper Camp, but also to the D. Battery and adjoining breast-works. Late in the forenoon, successive bodies of the enemy endeavoured to approach the Camp by the gorge from the direction of Umbeyla; but coming under the fire of the guns of D. Battery R. A. in the lower Camp, they broke away to the left, and ascending the ravines and spurs to the front of the position, joined in the attack upon the upper Camp.

2. The advanced picket upon the ridge, below and in front of the Crag Picquet (consisting on this day 50 men of the 1st Punjab Infantry) had been threatened, from early morning, by a constantly increasing body of the enemy. An advancing post held by the picquets was compelled to retire; but as successive reinforcements reached the Office in command, Lieutenant Unwin, 1st Punjab Infantry, he retook this post very gallantly, and maintained his most important position on the ridge throughout the day by means of well timed and judicious charges upon the enemy, for which I consider him entitled to very great credit.

3. About 2 P. M. Major C. H. Brownlow, 20th Punjab Native Infantry, who had command of the right defences of the upper Camp, observing that the enemy seemed much dispirited by the ill success against Lieutenant Unwin's picquet, determined to assume the offensive from the Camp Accordingly, about 100 men of the 1st Punjab Infantry, led by Major C. P. Keyes himself, advanced from the breast-works, and by a succession of well executed charges upon the different points occupied by the enemy completely cleared the whole front and left flank of the defences, driving the enemy in great confusion into the plain below. Major Keyes and his Regiment deserve the greatest credit for this success, and for the heavy loss they inflicted upon the enemy. For further particulars I beg to refer to Major Keyes' separate report, which is enclosed.

4. The casualties amongst the troops during the day were as per margin.

1st Punjab Infantry killed, 9 Rank and File, wounded, 15 Rank and File.
5th Punjab Infantry, wounded, 3 Rank and File.

5. In conclusion I beg to recommend to the Major General's notice the officers and men mentioned in Major Keyes' report, and in particular Lieutenant Unwin, 1st Punjab Infantry.

From Major C. P. Keyes, Comdg. Punjab Infantry, to Lieut. Colonel J. L. Vaughan Comdt. in Camp,—(dated, Heights above Umbeyla, the 16th December 1863.)

I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 15th current, agreeably to previous arrangement, I detached 50 men of my Regiment, under Lieutenant Unwin to hold the "Advance Picquet" on the march of the Force on Lalloo.

2. Early in the day the enemy were observed advancing in great force from Umbeyla towards the head of the Pass; large bodies were soon lost to sight in the ravines in front of our position, and their subsequent movements and object could only be left to conjecture.

3. The ground occupied by the "Advance Picquet," from which the whole of the centre of our position could be commanded, and on which the "Crag Picquet" could not, from the nature of the ground, maintain an effective fire, was the point the enemy strove to gain. This point was so important to the safety of our main position, that I instructed Lieutenant Unwin that he was to hold it as long as he could, with any degree of safety, remain there. The enemy repeatedly crept up under cover of the rocks within a few yards of the picquet, having driven in a small party placed there for observation. Lieutenant Unwin was then reinforced, and subsequently had 200 Rifles at his disposal, including 60 men of the 5th Punjab Infantry under Lieutenant Fox all that could be spared from our reduced Force.

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The enemy made two vigorous attempts, in considerable strength, to take the position, and were only repulsed, on each occasion, by the picquet charging down upon them, inflicting a loss of forty killed.

4. Shortly after the last charge many of the enemy who had been concealed behind the rocks and in the ravines all along the front of our position, were seen to retreat, carrying off their wounded. I therefore consulted with Major Brownlow, the senior Officer Commanding in our upper position, who had expressed an opinion that the enemy's retreat would be turned into a rout by a vigorous charge. It was arranged that 100 men of the 1st Punjab Infantry and 100 of the 20th Punjab Infantry should be led out for the purpose. I took the men of the 1st Punjab Infantry to the front of the breastwork of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, in order to seize the old "centre picquet," which flanked many of the rocks, behind which the enemy were concealed. Major Brownlow, on advancing to join me, observed a sudden movement of the main breastwork, which he consequently re-occupied.

5. The rocks of the old "centre picquet" were collected in considerable numbers behind them, were driven out in utter confusion. Those concealed behind the lower work kept up a desultory fire for a short time but were also driven from every point into the gorge below, leaving their dead on all sides.

6. I beg to bring to notice the conduct of Lieutenant Keen, 2nd in Command on the right, and Lieutenant Vallings on the left, who led the attack on the enemy with great spirit, following them up to the rocks of the old "Cliff picquet" immediately above the gorge.

7. The spirit and judgment with which Lieutenant Unwin, assisted by Lieutenant Oliphant, held his difficult post against the repeated attacks of the enemy, is deserving of special notice. That officer speaks in high terms of the manner in which he was supported by the Company of the 5th Punjab Infantry, and bring specially to notice the conduct of Joomah Havildar and Private Shere Naz, of that Corps.

8. Our total loss was 9 killed and 18 wounded, while the loss inflicted on the enemy was considerable.

9. The usual Casualty Return has been forwarded to the Brigade Office.

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From Colonel W. W. Turner, Asst. Comg. 1st Brigade Eusufzye Field Force, to Asst. Adjt. Genl.,—(dated, 19th December, 1863.)

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Major General Commanding Eusufzye Field Force, that, in compliance with his orders of the 14th instant, the troops as per margin were formed under my command at the base of the Crag Picquet at day-light on the 15th instant; and that on receiving the order to advance, they moved in the following formation :—"4th Goorkhas, 3 Companies skirmishing, 3 in support; 3rd Punjab Infantry, 4 Companies skirmishing and 4 in support, covering right flank; Reserve, 7th Royal Fusiliers, Company Sappers, Hazara Mountain Train, 23rd and 32nd Pioneers.

Hazara Mountain Train.
1 Company Sappers.
7th Royal Fusiliers.
3rd Punjab Infantry.
4th Goorkhas.
23rd Pioneers.
32nd Pioneers.

The advance was made from the right flank of the Water Picquet, and on reaching the crest of the heights overlooking that position, encountered the enemy's picquets, which were driven before them with some loss to the Conical Hill."

This "Conical Hill" was occupied in force, strengthened stone breastworks, and formed a very formidable position From this hill we were separated by a valley about 200 yards wide, and I therefore directed the troops to line the crest of the height, overlooking it from our own side, to await the arrival of four Hazara Mountain Train Guns, which on coming up were forthwith brought into action Under cover of their fire I moved the 23rd Pioneers, supported by the 32nd Pioneers, into a valley on the right, and secured a height which enabled me to turn the left of the enemy's position These arrangements completed, and the general advance sounded by the Major General from the centre of the line, we advanced down the hill, across the valley, and in ten minutes were in possession of the whole position, driving the enemy down the opposite side of the height

The village of Lalloo now appeared about a mile and a half on our right flank; I therefore pressed the pursuit in that direction, leaving 5 Companies to guard and bring up the guns, and followed the enemy so closely, that the village was entered with them, and he retreated in the utmost confusion down the hills towards Umbeyla.

On securing possession of the village, I found myself on a line of heights flanking the approach to the "Conical Hill," up which the enemy was now streaming to attack the second Brigade in position there.

I therefore brought the fire of the guns to bear on his flank, on his being repulsed and driven into the plain, turned one of the guns upon him in that direction. As orders were now brought to me to maintain my position for the night, and be prepared to move down into the Chumla Valley from the village of Lalloo the following morning, I secured my position accordingly, and bivouacked for the night.

At 9 A.M, on the 16th, as soonas the 2nd Brigade began to descend from the "Conical Hill" by the spur leading therefrom into the valley, I also having the shortest line, moved in echelon of regiments from my left; the 3rd Punjab Infantry down the spur, which ran parallel to that, by which the 2nd Brigade was descending; the 4th Goorkhas down the next parallel ridge; and the main body, consisting of the 23rd in advance, Left Wing Royal Fusiliers, Hazara Mountain Train and Sappers, and Right Wing Royal Fusiliers down the gorge, leading from the village of Lalloo to that of Umbeyla, in the Chumla Valley; while the 32nd crowned the heights and effected a parallel movement, covering my right flank.

The pathway down was steep and in parts precipitous and rock, and it was with great difficulty that the Mountain Train Guns could be brought down, but Captain DeBude by his energy and perseverance overcame all obstacles; and at 2½ P.M., I found myself able to debouch into the plain with the leading Regiments and the Left Wing of the Royal Fusiliers.

Our descent from Lalloo so completely took the enemy's position in reverse, that he abandoned it at once (although very strong) without firing a shot, and filed away to his right to the Bonair Pass.

The 3rd Punjab Infantry and 4th Goorghas, Regiments of my Brigade, had now effected their junction with the right of the Left Brigade and with it, were in possession of the exteme right of the enemy's position, which was about a mile and a half from, and facing the entrance of, the "Bonair Pass."

Under instructions from the Major General Commanding to try and cut off the rear of the enemy from the Pass, but not to compromise myself in the Pass, I formed a line of 23rd and Left Wing of the 32nd, with the Right Wing of that Regiment in Column of Companies at wheeling distance, left in front; and directed the advance along the south western face of the village of Umbeyla; the Left Wing of the 7th Royal Fusiliers forming the reserve, in quarter distance Column, in rear of the centre of the line.

After passing the village the Right Wing of 32nd was brought up in prolongation of the line to the right, which brought the Right near the base of the hill, which shut in the mouth of the Pass. The advance has steadily continued in the same order to within about 800 yards of the mouth of the Pass, when the enemy opened a furious fire of matchlocks and zumbooruks which was returned by the line as it continued to advance.

On nearing the mouth of the Pass, which was shut in by broken ground, covered with jungle, I observed a large body of the enemy moving to their right and beyond my left flank; I therefore moved two Companies from the reserve of the Royal Fusiliers, and placed them in an oblique position covering the left; whilst at the same time Colonel Probyn, C. B., V. C. Commanding 11th Bengal Cavalry, also moved a body of his men into a position which still further covered the left flank.

Seeing these movements, the enemy made a furious onset, sword in hand upon the line, but the two Regiments composing it destroyed the whole of them not allowing one of them to escape back.

The enemy now withdrew completely in to the Pass and I made arrangements to draw of the Regiments engaged, which was effected under cover of the fire of the guns of the Hazara Mountan Train and ½ C. Battery 19th Brigade under command of Captain Griffin, in echelon of Regiments from the right; and the movement was not in any way molested or followed by the enemy, who had suffered severely, and had upwards of 200 dead lying on the field, 40 of whom were Hindoostanees.

Having thus sketched cursorily the operations of the 1st Brigade on the 15th and 16th instant, I cannot refrain from bringing to notice the excellent service performed by the 2nd Poineer Regiments the 23rd and 32nd, who were most forward in the attack, and in the pursuit, and who, if properly equipped as Pioneer Regiments, would most unquestionably perform most dashing and useful service. It is invidious. where all behaved with the utmost gallantry and dash, to particularize any Regiment; but I have been induced to do so upon this occasion, because both the 23rd and 32nd have for the last two years been employed upon nothing but road-making.

Of their Commanding Officers, Major Morgan and Captain Chamberlain, I cannot speak too highly, and upon the latter being wounded, the Command of his Regiment devolved upon Lieutenant Chalmers, who conducted it very greatly to my satisfaction.

I beg also to bring to notice the excellent service rendered by—

Colonel Shipley, Commandant Royal Fusiliers.
Captain Ruston, Commanding 3rd Punjab Infantry.
Captain Tytler, Commanding 4th Goorkhas.
Captain DeBude, Commanding Hazara Mountain Train Battery.
Captain Griffin, Commanding. Half Company Royal Artillery, and
Lieutenant Tucker, ditto Company of Sappers.

I must also express my thanks to the officers who acted on my personal Staff—

Captain Norman, Assistant Quarter Master General.
Lieutenant Campbell, 71st Highland Light Infantry, Brigade Major.
Lieutenant Brown, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant Jackson, 11th Bengal Cavalry, Orderly Officer.

And also to Captain Warren, Royal Artillery. who kindly volunteered his services for the occasion.

Annexed is a Return of the Casualties in the two days operations, and of the arms and trophies taken from the enemy, whose loss cannot be computed at less than 270 killed, with very numerous wounded, which we saw carried away from the hill sides. One Hindoostanee was also made prisoner, and handed over to Major James, the Commissioner.

In conclusion I beg to add the names of those Officers, Native Officers and men, who are particularly brought to my notice by their Commanding officers, as having especially distinguished themselves; and to recommend that the decoration of the "Order of Merit" should be conferred on those who are eligible to receive it.

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(*To be continued.*)

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We hear from the Upper Provinces that the Bhawulpore insurgents have fled towards Scinde. Some of them are still wandering within the Bhawulpore territory.—*Englishman, Feb.* 17.

The North-West authorities have, we hear, requested the Raja of Bhurtpore to close all liquor shops within four miles of the British frontier, except in villages of the extent of fifty houses.—*Id.*

Another of our friends and allies has passed from among us. Those who fought at Delhi can well remember the Jheend Rajah and his troops; the way they kept open our communication with Kurnal and the Punjab, and the not less arduous duties at the river at Bhagput. Their valuable services were at all times at the disposal of the Commander at Delhi. This brave Chieftain is now no more, and his cremated remains, escorted by cavalry and infantry, were taken last week to the sacred stream at Hurdwar, where they were scattered by the Brahmins, amid the grief of the people.

In India, we are too much accustomed to hear of melancholy events, to sadden us beyond a given point; but there must be some among us who cannot allow this man's death to pass by as an unheeded event. Gratitude cannot be effaced from the hearts of all, and those who were in the North-West in the troubled times of 1857, have cause to be thankful to the late Rajah of Jheend, for the manly stand he made for our government, and the aid he gave to Englishmen in their time of need.—*Mofussilite, Feb.* 19.

Mahomed Ally Khan has re-crossed the Caubul river, and is encamped at Dokka. He has sent Saadat Khan and his son Noroz Khan as prisoners to Caubul, and has made Mahomed Reza, the son of our old ally, Toorabaz Khan, Chief of the Mohmunds. The Khyber Chiefs have been summoned to Dokka, and it is rumoured that the Ameer intends to make over part of Saadat Khan's jagheer to them. Sooltan Mahomed has made his escape to Cundava.—*Id.*

PUNJAB.

Between Attock and Umkhoond, a road has been made, and arrangements for supplying travellers with water and forage. Serais have been ordered to be built at stages, for the use and comfort of native travellers. The bridge of boats across the Attock at Dalloo is now completed and open to traffic.—*Englishman, Feb.* 17.

THE PUNJAB EXHIBITION.

(*From the Lahore Chronicle, Feb.* 17.)

The Punjab Exhibition has now been open for nearly a month: the pageant of its opening day, and the festivities of the following week, are long over, and most of our readers who have time and opportunity at their command have already examined its treasures It is our object now to take a general survey of the building and its contents, such as may convey to those at a distance who have not had the privilege of seeing for themselve some idea of its appearance, and the manner and degree in which the great object for which it was originated have been gained.

The building itself as regards its architectural merits is certainly an agreeable novelty in design, and shews much taste in detail. The architect, Mr. Baines, had a difficult task to make an Exhibition out of an Indian market place, (or shed as we should call it at home,) and he has done it well. There is a certain charm in the style of the building, in the deep over-shadowing caves, high well-tiled roofs, and the porches with their carved and varnished posts, very pleasing to the residents of the Punjab plains, nauseated with square blocks of white-washed brick and heavy arched verandahs. The position is central and conspicuous; and the building must certainly be looked on as one of the most striking objects of the now pretty station of Anarkulli. One of the most satisfactory of the indirect benefits which the Exhibition has conferred on Lahore is the clearance of the land about its site, and the conversion of a space formerly occupied by unsightly buildings into green plots and winding roads, now in holiday garb, decorated in the style of the English Exhibition with rows of fluttering pennants.

Everything in the vicinity shews signs of improvement, either accomplished or in progress, doing great credit to the energetic officers of the civil department who have bestowed their labor on the environs of the Exibition The trim appearance of the offices of the Public Works, and of the Department of Public Instruction on the north, and the new Anarkulli Reading Room on the west, the bazars rapidly rising on a uniform plan at a little distance to the east, and the roads, old and new, in every direction winding among the green spaces about the building bounded by handsome railings lend much effect and beauty to the scene. The main entrance to the Exhibition faces the north, and is in the centre of the length of the building, in a recess formed by the projections on the one side of the furniture court, on the other of that devoted to photographs, wood engraving, and lithography. Over the porch is the crown carved in wood, while on both sides, in the recess formed by the projecting courts are terraced stages covered with a profusion of flowers in bloom. Close on the left hand as one enters the building is the money taker's box, and we must provide ourselves with tickets, for the ticket taker, a non-commissioned officer of the Sappers and Miners, whom we meet just across the thresh hold, is a very Cerberus at his post. Having satisfied his demands we find ourselves fairly within the walls of the Punjaub Exhibition. The first glance is probably one of astonishment, and brings the conviction that there is much to admire as well as to learn in this Hall of Arts and Industry. Fronting the visitor as he enters is a glazed case of very handsome shawls. This is flanked on each side by an octagonal case of the jewelry of Delhi and Umritsur, blazing with diamonds and emeralds, and richly laden with ornaments of gold. These are in the centre of the nave of the building. Looking beyond them and through the raw produce court or aisle, a wide door, corresponding, and opposite to that by which we have just entered, leads into a gravelled court or annex, where, from our position, the eye dimly catches the vast proportions of a railway carriage and other unsuspected and startling novelties, a nearer inspection of which will afterwards be necessary. Looking round from our point of observation near the entrance, we see high arches, bristling with swords and bayonets, retiring in long perspective to the right and left: glazed cabinets displaying treasures of embroidery, furs and gold-lace: tables loaded with the lacquer-work of Cashmere; specimens of the skill of the silversmith and the ivory cutter: of the art of the potter and the carver in stone. At the upper end of the building towards the right rises a high gallery of seats over which in gilt embroidery wrought on velvet, glitter in stern glory, the lion and the unicorn. This gallery afforded accommodation to the lady-visitors on the great opening day, while a dais immediately in front of it was occupied by the Lieutenant-Governor. These terraced seats are now covered with various samples of woollen manufactures, and the dais has given place to a huge table, on which are displayed the newest arrivals, in the shape of contributions of sandal-wood and enamelled boxes, and pebble-work, from Bombay.

As we turn to commence our systematic inspection of the different courts and tables, the decorations of the high arch facing us catch the eye. Here in elegant scroll work of arabesque is blazoned in colored letters in English, Persian and Hindi, (the work we believe of one of the local officials who has done much for the Exhibition,) the appropriate text of Scripture—"The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof."

Among the manufactures of the Punjab, none is more famous or more beautiful than that of shawls The honor of the manufacture must be shared by Cashmere, but so much of the produce of the looms of that country finds its way into the outer world through the markets of the Punjab, that it naturally and legitimately holds an important place in an Exhibition of the manufactures of the Province. In no department is the Exhibition richer than in this. We have the shawls of Umritsur with their clear bright reds, the only colour in which Umritsur bears away the palm from Cashmere. Those of the latter country, remarkable alike for the excellence of their hues, and for exquisite taste in their combinations; and the Rampur chaddars, a manufacture not mainly of the little town from which they derive their name, but carried on extensively in many parts of the country from Umritsur to Loodianah. One of the rarest and most remarkable fabrics exhibited in this class is a shawl from the *pushm* of the ibex. This will be found hanging inside the main arch leading from the central aisle to the raw produce court close to the door of the annex. Through the whole length of the building numerous cases display beautiful specimens of shawl weaving, and the actual process of the manufacture may be studied in the annex where some Umritsur operatives are busily at work at a loom, guiding their nimble fingers by a monotonous chant of the stitches of the pattern.

An equally peculiar and very beautiful art well represented in the Exhibition is the *koftgari*, or gold-inlaying on steel. The specimens (displayed in three glass-covered counters opposite the entrance to the court containing the cotton fabrics) are numerous and many of them very handsome. They are principally from the districs of Goojrat and Sealkote, but the art is practised at Lahore, and even at Mooltan. Some articles of koftgari sent to the London Exhibition of 1861 attracted great attention in England. That the art is not less appreciated in the Punjab is shown by the fact that most of the specimens exhibited have been already bought up from the large shields down to the paper cutters and stud buttons. Sword-hilts, card-trays, caskets, inkstands and paper-weights are some of the principal forms in which this elegant art is shown. It is a matter of regret that it could not be displayed in the Exhibition in actual operation. We believe the Deputy Commissioner of Goojrat kindly arranged to have this done, but as the process is one requiring the use of fire, the strict rule that no fire be allowed within the building prevented the plan being carried out.

(*To be continued.*)

THE CRACKING OF THE ICE IN FRANCE.

(*From the Spectator.*)

It is greatly to be regretted that the debates in the French Legislature attract so little attention in England. Few men ever see the *Moniteur* except when filed in a library as a record for future use, and the daily journals—whose temptation it is to report, as most men think, in grooves—seldom trouble themselves to record any but English eloquence. A striking speech or a stray *mot* is, indeed, sometimes reported, but even then the chances are that its translation is entrusted to some clerk who understands French, but not Frenchmen, and who renders everything in the speech except its meaning. M. Thiers' magnificent speech on the address, for example, the highest effort of French oratory during the past twelve years, which rings in the years of the Bonapartists like an ice-crack in the years of skaters will miss all but the few Englishmen who habitually read a French journal. The *Times* gives but one well chosen morsel, and the *Post*, though it professes to give the whole, has for once entrusted the translation to some one with a genious for spoiling epigrams. We did not think it was in human stupidity to make such a speech so poor, to spoil the bouquet of the glorious wine so utterly in decanting. This want of interest is the more striking because the Corps Legislatif is visibly changing its character. A new ingredient has been added to the mixture, and the colourless flavourless liquid has become the most exciting of draughts. There are few spectacles more striking in Europe than to see how the Imperial bayonets droop before men like MM. Thiers and Berryer, how powerless the all-powerful Bonapartists are before the great masters of Parliamentary fence. M. Berryer is speaking under a despotism to the despot's servants, himself possessed of but one privilege, that the *Moniteur* must report what he says; but any foothold suffices the strong. Boldly as if France were free, calmly as if he were not by instinct the most fervid of fervid Frenchmen, the grand old man sums up the balance-sheet of the Empire, the debt increased by a hundred and twenty millions sterling, millions squandered on expeditions without meaning, the laws intended to protect the revenue broken without a scruple; and the Chamber quivers with emotion under a peroration which predicts national ruin under the form of a criticism on finance. "Look on that mass of promissory rates, of stocks of every description, which circulate in all hands through all classes, and judge what manner of catastrophe will occur, what ruin for every family in France, should a war come to engage our unhappy land with the Continent. It is enough to make one tremble. We shall be sweeping on, gentlemen, to a horrible ruin. The statement is hopelessly one-sided, for the Emperor has developed the national capacity to make the effort he asks; but that is not the real point. The force of the speech is its freedom. Read but a little "between the lines" as every Frenchman reads, and no Minister of a free State was ever warned with more peremptory clearness than the Emperor Louis Napoleon.

This speech, however, was based upon finance, and, as M. Thiers observed, even Napoleon the First, the boldest of mankind, never dared to levy a tax which had not been voted by an elected assembly. M. Thiers went far further, and rising for the first time to the full height of his old position, speaking with a courage which actually awed the bench of Government *commissaires*—it is the *Moniteur's* title for M. Routher and Co., not ours—he dared to demand full liberty from the Emperor under penalty of France taking it by force. Rapidly reviewing the history of the country, he showed that liberty thrice suppressed had thrice been regained by violence, and asked if a necessity felt and obeyed so long could be considered false or factitious. But there *is* liberty, perchance, in France? M. Thiers meets that assertion by a specific demand for the five essential conditions of freedom; the liberty of the individual—violated by the law of public safety; the liberty of the press—for to grant liberty of debate without it is "to tell a secret to ten men and entreat the eleventh to say nothing;" electoral liberty—"universal suffrage is the new divine right when it elects Kings, but when it has to elect deputies Government teaches it what to do; Parliamentary liberty,—for "if I accord to Government the initiative in everything, it must accord us in turn control over everything;" and finally, the responsibility of Ministers—they had Ministers, indeed; "the portfolio was open, but then a simple decree could fill it." He openly ridiculed the habitual reply of the Government that such demands only served to reintroduce the *regime* of rhetoricians, asking with quiet adroitness whether Ministers were not rhetoricians also, and wound up a speech in which the greatness of his purpose actually invested him, one of the most unscrupulous statesmen of Europe, with high moral dignity, by the following remarkable illustration of the difficulty all French parties find in accepting compromise:—"Our type of character is military, the English is municipal; consequently in France, Sovereign and people alike have military pride; but in England, on the contrary, though the Sovereigns have dignity which no one contests they know how to yield, and the English people how to wait. In France the Sovereigns have military pride. Too often they place their hands on their swords, and cry, 'No more concessions!' and the French people, who have also military pride of their own, spring to arms, and then, instead of those pleasant concessions and agreeable compromises which constitute English liberty, we have battles, which leave behind them a victor and a vanquished."

It is not the drift of these speeches, or even their matter, which makes them so important to the political world. Nobody doubts that M. Berryer dislikes expeditions to Cochin China, or that M. Thiers would gladly see the Parliamentary *regime* return. Nor can M. Berryer's financial criticisms be accepted as more than half-truths, for the debt has not increased like the prosperity which the expenditure has helped to produce, and the financial "ruin" of France is but a night-mare dream. But that these things should be said at all, republished in *Moniteurs,* reprinted in supplements to half the journals of France; that they should be said by men whom the educated recognize as statesmen, and the masses as conservative; that the old epigrams should shower about, like shells in a besieged city, and with much the same effect; that the liberty of the *salon* should have again re-entered the Chamber; and that the most lucid class existing among men should be again able to converse freely with the people of France—this is the change which frightens M. de Persigny, and makes all the thoughtful watch. France is not England; an epigram which here would create a laugh creates there the smile which is apt to be followed by a resolve. Let our readers think on what Frenchmen are, and then estimate the force of M. Thiers' question, is the land of Descartes and Bossuet unworthy of liberty? Is France alone in Europe to be held as needing tutelage? or of his quiet description of Austria, when, amidst the conscious laughter of the Chamber, he described it, as he had seen it twenty-five years ago, "*Sa serenite était parfaite. Les uns cultivaient leur champs, les autres se livraient a leur negoce, et le Government gouvernait; c'etait sa profession, a lui,*" or of his quiet question, if there was a people in Europe who would bear that measure of liberty now. Let them reflect how the peasantry who elected the Emperor, and who have just been driven like sheep to the poll by prefects at the head of their *gardes champetres,* will ponder and ruminate on his bitter assertion, "this universal suffrage, from which men demand Sovereigns, this authority so great, so respectable, the Government, when it comes to demanding deputies, declares to be infirm, deaf, blind, and incapable, and wishes to dictate to it its choice." Men may ask what effect mere phrases can have on a Government which is supported by six hundred thousand bayonets, but they might as well ask what effect chisels can have on marble. The chisels are very thin, and the block is very big, but it is not the tool which, in the end, is cloven. For a century past no Government in France which has permitted intellectual conflict at all has stood, after its intellectual defeat has been visible to the people, and under Napoleon it is not the Ministry which governs. In nervous organizations like France, the body may be as content as it will, but the brain will not rest hungry for ever, and Napoleon, who feeds all other members well, is starving the brain of France. It is this fact to which France, of which the army has, throughout history, been only the right arm, is at last awakening and when it has awoke the alternative will be, a Napeleon wills, either the "crowning of the edifice," or its conversion into the fitting mausoleum of his dynasty.

It may be argued that the effect of such speeches as those of M. Thiers may be modified by the answers, and that would be true of any country in Europe but France, and any party, and in France but the Bonapartists. But it is not true of them. There is in the party, and its more conspicuous followers—leader it has none—a want which is not French. They can govern and govern strongly, they can administer, when they choose, much better than their rivals, they can even *found*—a thing none of the wits who have ruled France have yet succeeded in doing. They speak usually very decently, and we are not quite sure that the balance of common sense is not very often with them, but they cannot win in the strife at words. They might in an English Parliament,—where Lord Stanley, for example, is very like an average Bonapartist, —but they lack alike the quickness and the thinness of thought, the incisiveness and the brevity of pharse, which in France are essential to Parliamentary success. Only on Wednesday a Minister without place got up and began the customary description of his country, saying that France begat great ideas, nourished them, educated them, and—*et les dote,* interjected M. Jules Favre. Who needs to be told, as he reads the sentence, that Jules Favre has no sympathy with Bonapartism, or expects from a Commissari even the obvious reply that an idea which costs nothing is usually only worth its cost. It is not in this arena that Bonapartism can succeed, and the alternatives visible already to reflecting men are—silence, freedom, or war.

SPHERICAL STEEL SHOT.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—Under the head of "Naval and Military Intelligence" in your impression of the 14th you have given a most interesting account of the experiments made with Bessemer steel spherical shots fired from a smooth-bored gun against a 5½-inch armour-plate; their destructive effects as compared with projectiles made of cast or wrought iron entirely confirm the views I have so long advocated in vain.

It is now just three years since I obtained a patent for producing cast-steel spherical shot by a peculiar arrangement of the rolling mill, by means of which spherical steel shots may be made with rapidity and correctness. I also exhibited a spherical steel cannon-ball at the International Exhibition in 1862, for the purpose of giving further publicity to my views on this important question; but it is only after this lapse of time that a trial is made of them in England, although a delay of 10 or 12 days, and an expenditure of 50*l.* would have given as full a proof of their efficiency three years ago as we have to-day. Meanwhile, however, many hundred thousand pounds have been expended in building iron-plated ships which these long neglected steel projectiles will riddle as easily as the cast-iron shot found its way through the wooden walls of our old men-of-war. It is marvellous how the advantages of using such a material for projectiles did not force itself on the attention of every practical artillerist, irrespective of any efforts on my part, for there is scarce a schoolboy to be found who does not know that a snowball flung with great force is perfectly harmless, while a stone or other solid substance of equal weight would inflict a severe injury, simply because the snowball will fall to pieces on striking the object, while the stone would remain entire, and consequently administer the whole force with which it was thrown. Now, the way in which a cast-iron shot is broken and scattered in a shower of small fragments on striking an armour-plate bears a very strong analogy to the snowball in the case supposed. Indeed, it must be obvious to every mechanical mind that when a cast-iron shot is shivered to atoms against an armour-plate, the force expended in the disintegration of the solid spherical mass must be considerable; and it is equally clear that the force so expended is not a new force created for that especial purpose, but is part of the original force imparted to the shot, and that the amount of force so expended on the shot must consequently be deducted from the available force to be expended on the armour-plate, and hence the great inferiority of cast-iron as compared with steel shots, since the latter are not crushed by the force of the blow.

It is not less remarkable that while our firm have manufactured at Sheffield some 150 pieces of Bessemer steel ordnance for foreign service, guns made of this material are still untried by our Government, although it is well known that the strength of this metal is double that of ordinary. iron, while such is the facility of production that a solid steel gun block of 20 tons in weight can be produced from fluid cast-iron in the short space of 20 minutes, the homogeneous mass being entire and free from weld or joint.

My object, however, in addressing you, Sir, is not so much to point out that which has not been done as to call attention to what I believe to be of vital importance for the future.

Our armour-plate system has certainly received a severe shock, and it behoves us now to see how far it be possible to increase the resisting power of ships so far as to keep pace with the advances made by steel shot Not longer ago than the 12th of December the fine ship *Minotaur* was launched from the yard of her builders at Blackwall. She was all that excellent workmanship and the best iron could make her, but still she was only iron.

It has been stated that the hull of this vessel weighs 6,000 tons, and her 4½-inch armour 1,850 tons, making a gross weight of 7,850 tons. Now, had the hull of this vessel been built of a material possessing double the strength of ordinary iron her weight might theoretically have been reduced to 3,000 tons, but practically it would be wise to estimate more liberally, so that, while we admit a double strength of material, suppose we only reduce the weight by one-third, this would give 4,000 tons of steel for the hull. Now, with this reduction in the weight of the hull, we may employ 9-inch armour plates in lieu of the 4½-inch armour-plates now employed. This would give 3,700 tons of armour and 4,000 tons of hull, equal to a gross weight of 7,700 tons, or 150 tons less than the weight of the vessel as now constructed; and it must be borne in mind that the resistance offered by the armour-plate is equal to the square of its thickness, hence a vessel constructed in the manner proposed would bear a blow of four times the force that the present structure is calculated to withstand.

These weights given in round numbers are sufficiently accurate to explain the principle of construction which I propose and the important advantages which it holds out.

It must not be supposed, however, that such a change would entail any of those difficulties which attended the change from wooden ships to iron ones, for what I propose is merely to employ a very strong and tough material in place of a much weaker one, so as to reduce the weight of the ship in nearly the same ratio. Such artisans as are now employed can work this metal with facility; the same machinery will cut and fashion it, and, indeed, all the present appliances of the iron ship-builder will remain perfectly the same as at present. Already two ships are being built in foreign waters entirely of Bessemer steel, and the plates for a merchant vessel to be built in England have been ordered. It surely, therefore, would not be premature in our Government to investigate this subject most fully, for if a ship can by the means I have pointed out be enabled to carry 9-inch armour-plates, we may rest assured that other nations will not be long without them.

Thousands of Bessemer steel projectiles are now being made for Russia, and from undoubted sources I learn that other orders for steel shots have been given to the extent of 120,000*l.* in value. Have we a single ship afloat that can keep out these simple round steel shot fired from a common smooth-bored gun, if ever directed against us? This is a grave question, and demands a speedy answer.

I trust the importance of this subject will plead my excuse for occupying so much of your valuable space.—I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

HENRY BESSEMER.

4, Queen-street-place, Jan. 16.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—February 25.

Gorringe, Surgeon, 4th (King's Own) Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Aitchison, Major C. T., Staff, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—February 25.

Clark, Assistant Surgeon T., 3rd Regiment of Foot, to rejoin, to Poona.
Lockett, Lieutenant R. E., Invalids, to Surat
Skinner, Colonel P. K.M., on sick leave, to England.
Burand, Lieutenant and Adjutant A., 10th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.
Cameron, Surgeon Major W. L., 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

GARRISON ORDERS.—Feb 25.

By Brigadier General T. Tapp, c.b.

In accordance with Section 44 para 808, page 105, 2nd appendix Jameson's Code the undermentioned Officer has obtained leave to proceed to England by the overland route on medical certificate subject to confirmation.

Surgeon Garrige, 4th King's Own Regiment.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1864.

Ensign C. M. Ryves, attached to the 2nd Grenadier Regt. N. I., is allowed an extension of two months of the leave of absence, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1864.

The dates of all promotions coming under the conditions of the General Order, No. 60, of 10th instant, are to be adjusted in accordance with it, with effect from the date of the G. O. G. G. No. 66, or from the date of the earliest promotion in the Royal Engineers or Artillery (Bengal), made in accordance with the new system since its introduction under the orders of the Secretary of State into these branches of the Service.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1864.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Surgeon David Wyllie, M.D., to be Surgeon Major.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1864.

The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate:—

Major W. Gray, Bombay Staff Corps, Acting Military Accountant.
Lieutenant T. Kettlewell, Bombay Staff Corps, Adjutant Kolapoor Infantry.
Lieutenant G. Mackenzie, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Revenue Survey and Assessment, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Lieutenant H. Goschen, of the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.
Surgeon J. B. Fleming, of the Madras Medical Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on Medical certificate.

Captain E. Cave of H. M.'s 7th Regt. Madras N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, with permission to proceed *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope.

Bombay Castle, 24th February 1864.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Captains :—

Lieutenant Augustus Fennell Danvers.
Lieutenant Thomas Kettlewell.

The following extract from a Military letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, dated the 30th of September 1863, to the address of the Government of India, is published. The previous despatch therein referred to was published in General Order No. 450, dated the 4th of August 1862 :—

"The course to be followed in the case of exchange from a purchase to a non-purchase Regiment was described in my Despatch No. 209 of the 31st May 1862, and I consider that it may with advantage be adopted in exchanges from non-purchase Regiments to others of the same category. The concurrence of your Government does not appear necessary in exchanges between Officers of the new Line Regiments, which in this respect are on the same footing as the other Regiments of the Line."

Surgeon Major Vaughan is permitted to retire from the Service on the pension of £250 per annum, with effect from the 14th March next.

Major J. W. F. Sandwith, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, Deputy Judge Advocate General P. D. A., is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 24th February, 1864.

Assistant Surgeon Boustead Medical Establishment, having reported his arrival from England, is placed on general duty Poona Division.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows :—

Royal Artillery (18th Brigade).—Captain E. S. Beamish, 6 months from date of embarkation to England, on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence as follows :—

Royal Artillery (18th Brigade).—Lieutenant F. H. Clarke, from 22nd February to 22nd March 1864, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining final certificate to England.

28th Foot.—Lieutenant F. Brodigan, from 12th March to 11th June 1864, within the Presidency on private affairs.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 25th Feb. 1864.

Mr. W. Roan Assistant Apothecary, is directed to join the *Semiramis.*

Mr. Crawford Assistant Apothecary, is directed to join the ship *Tweed.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 24th February 1864.

Major G. S. A. Anderson assumed charge of the office of Political Agent in the Southern Maratha Country and at Kolhapoor on the 26th October last.

Mr. E. P. Down has been appointed to act as Agent for the Honorable the Governor at Surat.

Captain G. R. C. Westropp, Acting 2nd in Command in charge Sawunt Waree Local Corps, has been allowed leave of absence on urgent private affairs, for one month, commencing from the 1st of February 1864.

Captain H. Day, 19th Regt. N. I., is appointed Deputy Magistrate at Khundalla, and vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Poonah and Tannah Districts.

Mr. W. R. Pratt, Acting First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Lieutenant Cruickshank, R. E., in charge of the Kyga Ghaut works, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Canara District.

Mr. A. L. Spens to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad, vice Mr. W. M. Coghlan

Mr. G. W. Anderson, 1st Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kaira, is allowed a furlough to Europe for 3 years under Section XV. of the Civil Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. Anderson is also allowed preparatory leave from the 4th to the 29th February 1864, and the privilege leave for two months granted to him on the 3rd instant is cancelled.

The privilege leave of absence for one month granted to Lieutenant G. Mackenzie, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey Hydrabad Assigned Districts, under date the 27th ultimo, is converted into preparatory leave.

The following Gentlemen of the Civil Service passed the Departmental Examination according to the 2nd Standard on the 11th January 1864 :—

Mr. C. B. Izon, Mr. E. H. Little, Mr. A. C. Trevor, and Mr. F. Thelwall.

Mr. J. B. Richey, Officiating Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, is allowed a furlough to Europe for one year from the date of the departure of the first mail in April next.

Mr. W. W. Robertson is allowed to resign the Bombay Civil Service from the 12th ultimo.

Captain R. E. F. Cotgrave, R. E., is appointed a Special Assistant Engineer from the 25th January 1864, the date on which he assumed charge of the duties of Assistant to the Chief Engineer in Sind.

The Rev. C. T. Wilson returned from his furlough to Europe by the Mail Steamer which arrived on the 14th instant, with the permission of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

The Rev. C. Walford, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an Assistant Chaplain on this Establishment, arrived in Bombay on the 14th instant.

The Rev. C. Walford is appointed to act as Chaplain of Kirkee until further orders.

The Rev. W. H. Pace, Chaplain at Sholapoor, is appointed to do duty at Poorundhur for three months from the 14th March next.

The Revd. G. L. Fenton, Chaplain of Poona, has obtained privilege leave of twelve days, to date from the 1st proximo.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is published :—

"Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 11th January 1864,

Read again the undermentioned papers on the subject of the exemption of Covenanted Civil Servants and of Military Officers in Civil employ from the duty of furnishing security when proceeding on Medical and private affairs leave :—

Financial Resolution No. 4225, dated 14th July 1858.
Financial Resolution No. 3963, dated 3rd May 1860.

Read an Office Memorandum from the Home Department No. 7750, dated the 14th December 1863, inquiring whether Civil Servants proceeding on Furlough, against whom demands may exist in the Public Books, should be called upon to furnish security even in cases in which such demands may be certified by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General to be trifling in amount, or apparently susceptible of adjustment in a due course.

Resolution.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that in the cases stated in the Office Memorandum of the Home Department security shall not be demanded from Covenanted Civil Servants proceeding on Furlough.

By order,
A. D. Robertson,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 24th February 1864.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Camp Nowshera, 30th January 1864.

The following instructions relative to the issue of fuel to Troops at certain Stations are, with the sanction of Government, published for information and guidance in supercession of all previous orders on the subject :

The subjoined scale of fuel for Barrack and Hospital fireplaces is also applicable to Guard Rooms, and all Buildings attached to European Lines in which fire places are constructed.

In establishing these maximum quantities, it is to be understood that it is not considered essential that the full scale of fuel should *each day* be issued without reference to local circumstances, therefore to ensure a due attention to the interests of Government, as also to provide for the actual comfort of the Soldiers, it is directed that the daily or weekly indents furnished by Regimental authorities must certify that the quantity indented for is absolutely necessary for the use of the men, and that the whole of the previous days' supplies have been used *bonâ fide* solely for the purpose for which they were intended by Government, and any surplus remaining unconsumed is to be carried to account the following day.

With more strict attention to the actual necessity for burning fires at such times only as they are absolutely requisite, and placing the wood authorised for each fire place under the care of a selected Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier, it is believed that the sanctioned allowance will fully secure the utmost comfort to the European Soldiers in Barracks where the climate in the cold season renders this indulgence generally requisite. The attention of all Officers Commanding European Troops at Stations where the issue of fuel is called to the necessity of carefully economising the supply authorized.

Fuel is to be indented for only when the lighting of fires is considered actually necessary by the Regimental and local authorities.

The use in any Government building of pieces of firewood exceeding 18 inches in length is strictly prohibited, when they exceed this size they are not to be received from the Commissariat Department.

In all ordinary circumstances where the number of patients is twelve or more, the allowance of firewood shall be restricted to two seers per man, per diem.

In cases where the number of patients is less than twelve, or where (in the hills or other places) the firewood supplied is not tolerably dry and good, two and a half seers per man per diem may be allowed, or even three seers if necessary,—but the cause which renders the increase necessary, must be certified by the Medical Officer at the time, and the reason why better fuel cannot be, or is not supplied, is to be stated, in order that the increased expenditure may be passed by the Examiner of Medical Accounts.

In the case of outbreaks of epidemic disease, or other extraordinary circumstances, no fixed limit can be either assigned or observed, but in such cases the Principal Medical Officers will certify to the necessity of the extra expenditure which may be incurred, stating distinctly all the circumstances of the necessity for such increase.

Head Quarters, Camp Peshawur, 1st February 1864.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 797 of 1861, it is hereby notified that, under instructions from Government, all examinations for Wound pensions, or Gratuities, referred to therein are to be conducted by a Committee of experienced Medical Officers; the President being the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the Circle in which the Committee assembles.

Head Quarters, Camp Peshawur, 2nd February 1864.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following extract from a Military letter dated the 24th October last, from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council :

"16. I shall not object however, as recommended by your Government, so far to relax the rule laid down in G. O No. 819, dated 23rd June 1857, para. 8, as to exempt Officers of the Invalid Establishment, whose transfer to that establishment may have been necessitated wholly or chiefly by wounds received in action or solely by disease contracted on field service, from removal from that establishment after two years absence from duty with an Invalid Battalion."

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until Her Majest's pleasure shall be known :

91st Foot.—Lieutenant Augustus F. Perkins, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sweny who retires.

Ensign William Darling Caudwell, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Perkins, promoted.

Head Quarters, Camp Peshawur, 3rd February 1864.

Under instructions from Government, it is hereby notified that the appointments of Brigade Staff Surgeon, and Garrison Assistant Surgeon at Delhi, will cease to exist from and after the 29th February 1864; the duties which now devolve on them being performed by the Officer who may be appointed to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff at Delhi with an allowance of Rupees 100 per mensem.

Head Quarterss Camp Peshawur, 4th February 1864.

With the sanction of Government, the Ayah now kept up in the Hospitals of Her Majesty's British Regiments is to be dispensed with, her place being filled by a permanent European "Hospital Nurse" on Rupees 15 a month, who is, when the number of female patients exceed ten, to be aided by an "Assistant Nurse" for every ten female (adult) patients in excess of that number, on a salary of Rupees 8 a month.

These salaries are to be in addition to their subsistence allowance from Government if the Nurses employed should be Soldiers' Wives.

An European Nurse for the Depot Hospital at Chinsurah is also to be entertained on the arrival of the Drafts of the season and till they proceed to join their Corps, or from the 15th October to the 15th March.

Each Nurse will be allowed a pint of Beer daily in addition to pay &c.

The following Rules regarding these Regimental Nurses are to be strictly observed :

I. The Regimental Hospital Nurse shall be a woman of known good character, and be selected from among the Soldiers' wives by the Surgeon in Medical charge, with the concurrence of the Officer Commanding, and shall in all matters relating to Hospital duty be solely under the orders of the former.

II. The Nurse shall always attend the Medical Officer on his visits, and shall superintend generally the administration of medicines and medical comforts to the Women and Children sick in Hospital, especially to helpless patients, reporting any irregularity or want of attention in this respect to the Medical Officer.

III. She shall be held responsible for the personal cleanliness of the patients, and for their obedience to the orders of the Medical Officer as to keeping their bed or position. She shall see that the Hospital and its furniture are properly cleaned, and shall be answerable for its ventilation generally.

IV. In case of neglect or disobedience on the part of the servants, or of any breach of discipline or use of improper language on the part of any patient, she shall report the same to the Medical Officer on his next visit.

V. Nurses shall not ask or accept of presents either in money or kind from patients or friends of patients, either during their illness or after their death, recovery, or departure.

VI. Nurses shall receive visitors only at such times as shall be laid down by the Medical Officer.

VII. If any Nurse be found guilty of excess or of gross misconduct she shall be at once suspended from duty by the Mediacal Officer, and reported to the Commanding Officer, her pay ceasing from the date of her suspension of the latter shall be requisite for her actual dismissal, and no nurse so dismissed for misconduct shall be re-employed in that capacity.

VIII. The above rules shall apply generally to Assistant Nurses. The Assistant being subordinate to the Nurse where there are 2, but having their more especial duties assigned to them by the Medical Officer.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint Lieutenant H. Lampen, 34th Foot, to act as Assistant Intructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant J. O. Gage.

Head Quarters, Camp Peshawur, 5th February 1864.

In continuation of Circulars, Adjutant General Her Majesty's British Forces, dated the 1st August and 4th December 1862, and G. O. Her Majesty's British Forces dated the 25th October 1862, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to direct that, before re-engaging a Soldier for another Regiment, the Officer Commanding the Corps in which he has completed his first period of Service shall forward extracts of his Court Martial and Defaulter Sheets to the Officer Commanding the Regiment in which he is desirous of serving his second period, in order that the latter may have an opportunity of recording any objections to the transfer on the score of the Soldier's previous character.]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
25	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat Feb. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
25	Royal Alfred	Whiting	Liverpool.
	Indore (s)	Brown	Calcutta.
	Yatch Esperance	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat.
	Hydroose	Nacoda	Koyalpatam.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Manchester,* from Surat.—Dr. Adey; and 131 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per British Ship *Royal Alfred,* to Liverpool.—Mrs. Colebroke, and five children; Mr. George Gotrese; and Mr. A. Beseridge.

Per Steamer *Elphinstone,* to Surat.—Lieutenant R. E. Lockett; and Dr. Murray.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Euphrates,* C. Day, bound to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Orsa,* for Liverpool.
Ship *Henry Miller,* for Colombo.
Ship *City of Benares,* for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Thursday, 25th February 1864.

London.

Coleroon—4 cases Indian condiments, Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee and Co.; 50 bales wool, 175 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 69 Packages coffee, 161½ cwt., Damoder Runchore and Co.; 600 bags gingelly seed, 750 cwt., Luckmedass Sewjee; 1 case sundries Leckie and Co.; 58 cases olibanum, 139 cwt. 3 qrs. 17lb., Chuturbhoz Ludha.

Stamboul—23 packages aloes secotra, 23 cwt., Sallay Momud Golam Hosen; 100 bundles deer horns 100 cwt., Hajee Currim.

Havering—2 packages Indian condiment; manilla cheroots and country fish, Jewanjee Eduljee & Sons.

Liverpool.

Ellen Bates—41 bales wool, 123 cwt., Buchamull Moormull; 46 bales wool, 138 cwt., Bazunjee Hormusjee & Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., B. H. Cama.

City of Benares—300 bags linseed, 450 cwt., Varesy Malljee.

Golden Dream—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Nundoo Jairaz; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Pancha Taza and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee & Sons; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Thara Khimjee; 15 bales cotton, 82½ cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass; 94 bales cotton, 329 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber; 48 bales cotton, 168 cwt., Narronjee Bhimjee.

Golden Empire—70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Jeathabhoy Bhoychund; 61 bales cotton, 213½ cwt., Gelabhoy Gungapursad.

Polinurus—18½ bales cotton, 65 cwt., B. and A. Hormusjee.

Gilbert Thompson—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Sewjee Sozpall.

Thomas Sedton—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., B. Topun.

Belgravia—51½ bales cotton, 180¼ cwt., Doongersy Toolsidass.

City of Agra—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Martin Young and Co.

Euxine—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., R. Sozba and Co.; 48½ bales cotton, 143 cwt., Doongersy Sozpall.

Tallula—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee's Sons.

Orsa—272 bundles linseed, 136 cwt., Bhunjee Jewraz.

War Cloud—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Flower of the Forest—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Abaria Sewjee; 25 bales wool 75 cwt., Moorjee Khimjee; 59 bales cotton 206¾ cwt., Enderjee Maronjee; 70 bales cotton 245 cwt., P. & D. Framjee Cama & Co. 100 bales cotton 350 cwt., Vurudhmon Premjee & Co.

Africa—93 bales cotton 325½ cwt., Manick Bhimjee, 100 bales cotton 350 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee & Sons; 77 bales cotton, 269 cwt., Herjee Dewjee and Co.; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., W. Casinath; 31 bales wool 93 cwt., W. Cassinath; 45 bales Rags, 157¼ cwt., Hasum Noormomud; 400 bags linseed 600 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood & Co.; 100 bales jute 275 cwt., Ludha Sewjee.

Eagle—400 bags gall, 425 cwt., Damoder Caujee.

Baron Macauly—5 200 bales cotton 700 cwt., Virjee Nursy & Co.

Protector—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Jeatha Megjee; 600 bags gingelly seed, 900 cwt., Visram Kessowjee.

Confidence—11 bales cotton, 38½ cwt., Nursy Ruttonsy; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., D. and M. Pursotumdass; 16 bales wool, 48 cwt., Nursy Ruttonsy.

Pegasus—99 bales cotton, 345½ cwt., Bhugwandass Hurackchund; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Eliza Beach—10 bales cotton, 140 cwt., B. H. Cama; 4 cases blackwood furniture, S. Pinto and Co.

Cimber—300 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Chuturbhoy Assaria; 25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Moolji Khimjee.

Bloomer—100 bales jute, 275 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 599 bundles gall, 259 cwt., Damoder Canjee; 2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Moojee Sewjee and Co.

Ann Holzburg—320 bales cotton, 1,120 cwt., Bharmull Purbutt and Co.

St. Thomas.

Cicero—2099 bags linseed, 3,000 cwt. Lyon Brothers and Co.

Marseilles.

Tropique—200 bags gingellyseed, 300 cwt., Morarjee Doongersy: 600 bags gingellyseed 900 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Steamer *Malta*—2 boxes jewellery, Volkart Brothers.

New York.

T. E. Lemon—25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Khimjee Lalljee.

Bordeaux.

Victorine—146 cases claret, 146 dozens, Gaddum and Co.

Boston.

Pemabhoy Hemabhoy—3 boxes and 4 parcels sundries, Stearns Hobart and Co.

Suez.

Steamer *Malta*—1 bundle shawls, 17 pieces, Hajee Abdool Hosen Babany.

Havre.

City of Carlisle—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam.

Iatimes—700 bags pepper, 875 cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.

City of Carlisle—½ bale cotton, 1½ cwt., H. Clason and Co.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Behar*—3 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Remington and Co.; 24½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 1 chest M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 3 boxes dollars, Hajee Esac Soub and Co.; 68 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 36 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Shureeram Dowlutram; 5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jumnadass Ballkeesondass.

Shanghai.

Steamer *Behar*—14 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Govinram Muthooradass; 25 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 9 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.

BENGAL.

Arrivals.—February 14, *Bedfordshire,* Mackey, from Liverpool 3rd October; *Star of the Sea,* Fox, from Liverpool 1st October; *Moulmein* and *Ajax,* particulars not received.

Do. 16, *Ajar,* Ramsay, from Newcastle 26th Sept.; *Howden,* Jackson, from Galle 16th Jan.; *Victoria Regia,* Moore, from Sunderland 26th Sept.; *Atiet Rohoman,* Jones, from Bombay 16th Jan., touched at Cochin 22nd Jan.; *Fort William,* Castle, from Liverpool 24th Sept.; *Hashemy* Cowan, from Colombo 7th Jan.; *Raoul et Magdelein Patmos,* and *Mozuffer,* particulars not received.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

	From London.	
519	Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.	
1408	Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama.	Nov. 4
1142	Catherine Ranken, McMillen.	Jan. 5
	Charente (s),	
578	Colonist, Gibson—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 30
1199	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 3
874	Caribean, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
674	Campbell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 8
655	Canada Belle, Henderson.	
710	Daphne, Foreman—Grey & Co.	Jan. 15
1066	Egeria, Storey—Martin, Young & Co.	Nov. 7
480	Empress, Piers.	
949	Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co.	Nov. 28
1241	Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Stoeher, Prieger & Co.	
780	Glendower, Hughes.	Nov. 30
1221	King Arthur, Grigs	Oct. 9
900	Lepanto, Martin—Stoeher, Prieger & Co.	Dec. 30
614	Loenidas, Thompson.	
701	Monarchy, Day—Mahomed Pereera & Co.	Nov. 19
724	Morayshire, Piton.	Dec. 26
1312	Pride of the Ocean, Anderson.	Dec. 29
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
1100	Sir JamsetjeeFamily, Wilson—R. J. Jejeebhoy & Sons.	
989	Southampton, Linstrong—Macnee & Co.	
722	Sultana, Williams—Mahomed Pereera & Co.	Nov. 5
761	Sailor Prince, Camsey.	Jan. 12
1193	Thunderbolt, Wetherell—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	Dec. 25
647	Tartar, Smith—Watson, Bogle & Co.	
535	Wellington, Ditchburn.	
505	Yarra, Nairn—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Nov. 18
	From London via Persian Gulf.	
	Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	July 25
	From Liverpool.	
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	Nov. 19
1952	Admiral Smith—Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 14
1001	Algiers, Buchanan.	Aug. 15
1209	Alsagar,—Martin Young & Co.	Nov. 10
861	Ambrose, Daniel.	Dec. 5
1096	Arran, Martin.	Nov. 18
1249	Arrundel,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 25
1466	Advance—Stenhouse & Co.	Nov. 28
1936	Bella Maria—J. W. Wright & Co.	Jan. 4
1493	Broughton Hall, Tate—J. Clover & Co.	Jan. 18
1547	Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co.	Nov. 14
1035	Bavelaw, Hughes—John Clover & Co.	Nov. 25
1383	British Empire, Jones—Mungesh Pandoorung	Dec. 17
1482	Bulwark, Bainnantyne—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 16
933	Budget, Belcher.	
1180	Belle Isle, Babot.	Jan. 8
1063	Cashlian, Welburn	Nov. 28
918	Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 28
1119	Contest, Amy.	
1862	Coronet, Coveny—Rennie Scove & Co.	Dec. 14
1713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin.	Jan. 2.
1303	Duncairn, Finlay—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	Oct. 6
1497	Dreadnought, Campbell.	Jan. 11
1198	Duleep Singh, Jennings.	
1047	Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
1643	Ellen Stewart, Lyons.	Jan. 12
1250	Feronia, Hutchinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Dec. 9
1191	Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Dec. 24
1069	Forganhall, Woods—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Jan. 14
994	Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.	Dec. 9
1117	Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 28
1849	Henry Fernie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 6
1346	Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	Sept. 20
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 16
1197	Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 25
1172	Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co.	Nov. 28
912	India, Stewart.	
659	John Stewart, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co.	Dec. 16
1445	James Seddon, Jiffaris—W. A. Graham & Co.	Nov. 18
1707	King of Algeria, Curphy—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 6
1363	King of Italy, Browne.	Dec. 23
1263	Madura, Joynson.	
1187	Maldon, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Jan. 14
955	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1013	Magnolia, Brown.	
1240	Mistress of the Seas, Orkney.	Nov. 10
503	Marguerite, Bertin.	
956	Matheran, Mesnard—J. W. Wright & Co.	
833	Nydia,—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	Nov. 11
1001	Norah Greame, Bake—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 29
091	Otago, Masterton.	Sept. 25
1328	PrincessAlexandra, White—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 21
641	Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Oct. 25
1000	Roodee.	
1151	Romania, Cruikshank—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1071	Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 7
614	Sedberg, Roberts.	Nov. 23
1096	Sarawak, Vaughan.	Nov. 25
1075	South, Wilson.	Dec. 10
1053	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co.	Nov. 31
1101	Shannon—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 13
1161	Simoom, Murphy.	Nov. 12
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 5
1533	South Carolina, Shapcot—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 14
691	Sparkler—Coupland & Co.	
264	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Oct. 9
776	Superb, Bonner—John Clover & Co.	Aug. 13
1227	Strongbow—Bombay Shipping Company.	Dec. 24
893	Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 17
1128	Southern Belle.	Jan. 4
432	Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Clover & Co.	Nov. 5
837	Vittoria, Martin—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.	Nov. 16
599	Wabeno—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Dec. 15
	From Liverpool via Aden.	
1132	Caroline, Atheridge—Martin Young & Co.	
846	Fanny.	Dec. 30
1194	Herald.	Dec. 21
1034	North, Brown.	Nov. 20
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall.	
1425	Robert Seddon, Beets.	
784	Shannon.	
1244	Vicksburg, Scott	Oct. 30
1051	Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	
	From Cardiff.	
973	Windsor Forest, Curtis—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 24
	From Cardiff via Aden.	
1197	Africana, Hatfield.	
950	Falkland, Pender.	
533	Neptune, Veary.	
	From Bristol via Aden.	
750	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	
	From Sunderland.	
1057	Gladston.	
939	Sattara.	
1250	Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 13
647	Zemindar, Jones—Stenhouse & Co.	Nov. 13
	From Sunderland via Aden.	
1047	Beaumonde.	
	From Newcastle via Aden.	
630	Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.	
	From Havre.	
800	The Tyebjee, S. Tyebjee & Co.	
	From Boston.	
	Beverly (s) Putman.	
	From Newport.	
946	G. W. Duncan.	
602	Samoset.	
	From Gothenberg.	
	Amazon—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.	
	From Aden.	
	Aracan.	
1598	Clasmerdon, Gibson—J. Clover &	
998	Diadem, Cloak—W. Nicol & Co.	
949	Etna, Hughes—J Clover & Co.	
1072	Jane Parker.	
1069	May Queen, Penney.	
	From Australia.	
1557	Hotspur.	Jan. 25
811	Northumberland, Miller—W. Nicol & C,	
	From New Zealand.	
990	Owen Glendower.—Macnee & Co,	Dec. 21
	From Shanghai.	
643	Vanquard. Connall—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Jan. 25
	From China.	
387	British Banner, Grigs.	Dec. 24
410	Canada.	
1197	Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.	
803	Louisa, Tillman.	
950	Octavia, Bristow—Forbes & Co.	Jan. 22
	From Galle.	
	Madge Wildfire, Murray.	Jan. 26
	Emily and Laurie, Murphy.	
	From Mauritius.	
	Priam—J. W. Wright & Co.	
	From Calcutta.	
1175	Anne Royden	Jan. 19
	Arabia	Feb. 1
836	Bombay Castle, (s) Wadge,	
861	Ceres.	Jan. 21
	City of Palaces.	
946	Countess Russell—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
1056	Day Dream.	
	Diamond.	
558	Duc de Magenta—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Feb. 12
582	Euphemus.	
1178	Evelyn.	
1353	Herefordshire, Walker.	
877	Houghton.	
637	J. W. Brockman.	
1023	Jason.	
816	Jessie Coffin.	
1012	Kate Gregory.	
800	Lady Canning.	
	Mahomed Shah	Feb. 6
661	Mary Ann.	
1709	Mistress of the Seas.	
550	Monitor (s), Eaton—D. P. Brumhall & Co.	
670	Myaram Dyaram, Brady.	Jan. 28
1100	North East—Boyd.	
1062	Ontario, Villacott,—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Jan. 29
	Ophir	
	Pearl	Jan. 25
904	Portland.	
	Regina	Jan. 28
794	Robert Small.	
1164	Robinson Crusoe.	Feb. 3
808	Raritan—Cohen & Co.	
893	Scindia.	
	Splendido.	
363	Teezer.	
874	Tinto.	
	Turkey	Feb. 6
1253	Waterloo—Peel Cassels & Co.	
1150	Zuleika (s), Stetson—D. P. Bramhall & Co.	
	From Maulmain.	
938	Alabama, Hellenbrick, Wallace & Co.	
775	Adelaide, Richardson.	
411	Futel Curim, Nacoda.	
1188	Lady Franklin, Rawle.	
747	Maria, Teulon.	
592	Princess Royal, Anderson.	
375	Rebecca Shepherd (s) Somers.	
665	Sparkling Wave, Emery.	
899	Wurtemburg (s) Chase, Wallace & Co.	

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FROM THE CLYDE

611 Alicia—J. W. Wright & Co. Dec. 28
962 Arran, Cummings—Macnee & Co.
531 City of London, Ferguson. Jan. 9
1209 Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.
636 City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co. Nov. 28
569 City of York, Boyd—W. & A. Graham & Co.
781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 9
Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

492 Sirocco
1459 Herefordshire, Walker—Fleming & Co. (July 20.)
336 Frederick Bassil, Laws—Fleming & Co. (Oct. 13.)
274 Anne Jenkins, Davies—Fleming & Co. (Oct. 27.)
450 Fanny, Watters—Fleming & Co. (Nov. 26.)
964 Ann Buckle, Lyle—Fleming & Co.
280 Mogul—Fleming & Co.
Annie, Williams—Fleming & Co.
576 Colonist, Gibson—Fleming & Co.
430 Calcutta, W. Leach—Lidbetter & Co.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

675 Alipore, Black—Fleming & Co. (July 10.)
386 Polly—Fleming & Co.
1250 Europa—Fleming & Co. (Oct. 17.)
703 Romulus—Fleming & Co.
176 Rose of Denmark—Fleming & Co.
658 China—Fleming & Co.
241 Hortense—Fleming & Co.

FROM FREEMANTEL.

482 Toronto, with Timber—Fleming & Co.

FROM SHIELDS.

430 Buston Vale—C. H. A. Esen & Co. (Oct. 5.)

FROM CLYDE.

850 Indiana—Fleming & Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

La Reine des Anges—D. Cursetjee & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1⅛d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1⅜d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1⅜d. to 2s. 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	221

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	20	......	16 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	88 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	105 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	178 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	......	50 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	116 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	......	12 to 13 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,100 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 p. sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 33,700 pr.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co.'s Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 24,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 21,000 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G.I.P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Do. New £20 share	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,800 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 350 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 120 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and [illegible] Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 375 prem.
[illegible] Spinning [illegible]	5,000	......	Rs. 3000 prem.
[illegible]ing Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,500.
[illegible] United [illegible] Weav-[illegible]ny	1,000	10 per. cent.	Rs. 160 prem.
[illegible]ous.			
[illegible] Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
[illegible] and In-[illegible]ment Co.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 50 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	Rs.150pm.pem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 350 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
,, Loan 1835-36 }	94
,, Loan 1842-43 }	
,, Loan 1854-55 }	
New Five per Cent. Loan	103½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-7-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,, 240
Carolus	,, 300
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
German Crowns	,, 213
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	,, 106½
Gold Leaf	16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (22nd Feb. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 625 to 630
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 600 to 605
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 600 to 602
New Oomravuttee	,, 570 to 575
Old Compta, (ready.)	,, 530 to 535
Old Dharwar Sawgined	,, 600 to 605
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 565 to 570
New Veeraval	,, 570 to 575
New Khandeish	,, 560 to 565
New Poratchee	,, 580 to 585
New Accote	,, 580 to 585
New Mangalore	,, 585 to 590

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,360.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 2 to 6 3 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... ,, 5 14 to 6 0
Gingellymixed (Black ,, 30 to 31
and White) ,, 34 to 35
Niger ,, 27 to 28 Nominal.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY 1864.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 6th Feb. 1864.	From 7th to 10th Feb. 1864.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	*45,467
,, 1863-64	6,128	31	6,159
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1862-63	...	...	*4,411
,, 1863-64	1,733	306	2,039

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 16th Feb. 1864.	From 17th to 23rd Feb. 1864.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	12	*45,455
,, 1863-64	4,816¼	426½	1	5,243
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	...	...	½	*4,410½
,, 1863-64	1,421¼	330	½	1,751¼

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 16th Feb. 1864.	From 17th to 23rd Feb. 1864	Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	44,572	47	44,619	836
,, 1863-64	3,454	208	3,662	1,581
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	4,239½	...	4,239½	171
,, 1863-64	1,140½	35	1,175½	576

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 17TH TO 23RD FEB. 1864.*

	Chests.
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Behar*	47
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Per Bugla *Doclutpersad*	½
Per Steamer *Behar*	207
	208
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Per Steamer *Behar*	35
Total ...	290

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 24th February 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON..........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL..........Do. do.
MANCHESTER..........Do. do.
SCOTLAND..........The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND..........The National Bank.

The Manager grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six month's sight .... 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
Four ,, ,, ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Three ,, ,, ... 2s. 0½d. do.
Two ,, ,, ... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
One ,, ,, ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.......... 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 22nd February 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d. ,,
3 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅜d. ,,
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
1 Do. .... at 2s.
On Demand (Head Office).......... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

XCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight..........2s. 0½d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do..........2s. 0¼d. ,,
Sight..........1s. 11⅝d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-58 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do......., ,, 2-53 ,, ,,
Sight.........., ,, 2-48 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 3rd February 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0⅛d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0d. ,,
,, 1 do. 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
,, On demand do. 1s. 11¾d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s 0⅝d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 3 do. ...... 2s. 0⅜d. ,,
,, 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 1 do. ...... 2s. 0d. ,,
,, On demand ... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11¾d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months .... 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. .... 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. .... 6 ,, ,,

Deposits for 4 months if not less than Rs. 10,000 at 7 per cent per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 15th February 1864. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11⅝d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 11th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight.......... 2s. 0⅝d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
On demand .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts.......... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.
Bombay, 20th January 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of* 1857 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are :—

6 months' sight.......... at 2s. 0½d. per rupee.
4 ,, ... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
3 ,, ... 2s. 0⅛d. ,,
2 ,, ... 2s.
1 ,, ... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
On Demand .... 1s. 11¾d. ,,

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of.......... ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 0⅝d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
,, 3 do. ...... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
,, 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
,, 1 do. ...... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
On Demand ...... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
Circular Notes ...... 2s. 0d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 22nd February 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુંબાઇ તરેડીંગ એનડ બેંકીંગ આસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE, and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Chuorch Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0⅝d. per Rupee,
Do. ,, at 3 ,, at 2s. 0⅜d. ,,
Do. ,, Demand.......... }
Do. Scotland ,, ... } 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
Do. Ireland ,, ... }

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅞d. ,,

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand..........2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight..........3 ,,
Do. 6 ,, ...4 ,,
Do. 12 ,, ...5 ,,

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realiaztion should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 17th February 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862 with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

(*With power to increase.*)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

WILLIAM PATRICK ANDREW, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways.

Deputy Chairman.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited.)
HARRY BORRODAILE, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways.)
ARCHIBALD BOYD, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London.)
WILLIAM DENT, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China.)
SIR STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.)
WILLIAM MACKINNON, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)
SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart., (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland.)
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies.)
JOHN THORNTON, Esq., late Secretary to Government of India, N. W. Provinces.
GEORGE WORMS Esq., of Messrs. G. and A. Worms, London.

Auditors.

WILLIAM DENT, Esq., (Bickley, Bromley, Kent.)
J. EDMUND ANDERDON, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Solicitors.

Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.

Manager.—T. G. CRAIG, Esq.

IN INDIA.

NEALE PORTER, Esq., (Managing Director.)

Branches.

BOMBAY..........A. Mackintosh, Esq., (Manager.)
KURRACHEE......R. E. K. Wilkinson, Esq.

Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.

AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the current rates of Exchange :—

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Hoondies, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, at the following rates :—

Repayble on Demand, in sums of Rs. 50 or upwards, at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice at 3 per ct. per anm.
6 ,, at 5 ,, ,,
12 ,, at 6 ,, ,,

To constituents requiring the Bank's drafts on England, the notice of withdrawl on Fixed Deposits will generally be dispensed with.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

On Interest or Dividends, ¼ per cent. Commission is charged if the amounts be paid in India.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being remitted Home in the Bank's Bills.

Any further information as to the rules and rates of business may be obtained at the office of the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 29th January 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

500 pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 ,, ,, Longcloth.
700 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
200 ,, ,, Domestics.
800 ,, ,, Jacconets.
23 bales Mule and Water Twist.
A few cases T. Red Printed Mulls.
A few ,, ,, Saries.
Several packages of Hardware, &c. &c.

On account and at the risk of Shiva Damoderdass Gopaldass, the first purchaser, by order of Shah Jaisingbhoy Huthusing, Esquire,

11 bales Mule Twist No. 40.

Bombay, 26th February 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey Piece Goods such as Shirtings, Jacconets, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Scarlet Woollen Cloth, Turkey Red Prints, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Boxes of best Pekoe, Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes and 100 dozen best Sherry.
Twenty thousand best Manilla Cigars, No. 2.
Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finish) in Morocco case, by "John Cragg," London.
1-16 inch large screw Jack with driver.
5-6 do. small do. do.
A few sets of best plated-mounted Carriage Harness.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 26th February 1864.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Girgaum Road, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.

LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod Heatley & Co. .... Rs. 35 per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand, a Crown 28 ,,
MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra st quality Brand R. Tod and James .... 35 ,,
Do. fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown. 28 ,,
SHERRY, superior OLD AMONTILADO, Black Seal .... 28 ,,

January, 1st 1864. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Giedstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices :—

Fine old Port, Black Seal..........at Rs. 26 per dozen.
,, ,, ,, Pints.......... ,, 14 ,, ,,
Old Pale Cognac .... ,, 24 ,, ,,
Fine very old Do. .... ,, 36 ,, ,,
Sauterne .... ,, 25 ,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London :—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.
Mosselle, do. do. 1 ,,
Sherry, do. do. 3 ,,
Claret, do. do. 2 ,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes ½ ,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell :—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.
Sherry, do. do. 3 ,,
Brandy, do. do. 1 ,,
Old Tom, do. do. 1 ,,
Whiskey, do. do. 1 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON of Dublin :—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE	do.	,, 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,, 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,, 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,, 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,, 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,, 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,, 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	,, 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,, 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,, 20
Do. do. do.	do.	,, 18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	,, 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,, 25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. ,, a Crown	30	0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal	29	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co.	at Rs. 36	per doz.	quarts	
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	,, 32	do.	do.	
Sillery Mousseux superior do.	,, 32	do.	do.	
Do. do. Adolphe Collin.	,, 32	do.	do.	
Do. do. do.	,, 17	do.	pints.	
Bouzy Mousseux do.	,, 34	do.	quarts.	
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.	
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	,, 34	do.	quarts.	
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.	
Cliquot	,, 36	do.	quarts.	
MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.				
Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg	at Rs. 40	per doz.	quarts.	
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	,, 35	do.	do.	
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.	
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	,, 35	do.	quarts.	
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.	
Hockheimer 137	,, 25	do.	quarts.	
CLARET.				
St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils ainé	at Rs. 35	do.	do.	
Do. 1858 do.	,, 3	do.	do.	
Chateau Margaux 1856 do.	,, 35	do.	do.	
Do. 1858 do.	,, 3	do.	do.	
Fine Claret 1858 Aug. Miller & Co.	,, 16	do.	do.	
Chateau Milon Hernozant	,, 16	do.	do.	
Do. Leoville do.	,, 22	do.	do.	
Do. Lafitte do.	,, 35	do.	do.	

VOLKART BROTHERS.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST,

SHERIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red..........Pale Dry	,,	,,	30
Bronze do. } White do. } Good Dinner Wines	,,	,,	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	,,	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old	,,	,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	,,	,,	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	,,	,,	34
Do. Leoville	,,	,,	28
St. Julien	,,	,,	22
Medoc	,,	,,	16
Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	,,	,,	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	,,	,,	45
Do. Do. Do. .. Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	,,	,,	41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still } By Deinhard } ,, Moselle } and Jordan }	,,	,,	39
HOCK } MOSELLE } ......Pints	,,	,,	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	,,	,,	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	12
CURACOA	,,	,,	42
MARASCHINO	,,	,,	40
CHERRY BRANDY ......Pints	,,	,,	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30			
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica	,,	,,	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	,,	,,	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	,,	,,	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	,,	,,	21
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts	,,	,,	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	,,	,,	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.

Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DEVISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

A large collection of Views Cartede Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.

TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—An English roan cab *Granite*, 15 hands, sound, aged, quiet: has been carrying 18 stone, and is up to any weight: price Rs. 1,000. Apply to MR. GINGER.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testament, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Hindu ditto, 2 Rupees.

FOR SALE. AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

21st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet
Kiss me Quick
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker
Something New
Jockey Club
New Mown Hay
Rough and Ready
Frangipanni
Box his Ears
Bridal Bouquet
Friendship Offerings
Patchouli
Sweet Briar
Jasmine
Forget Me Not
Ess. Bouquet
The Provence Rose
Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey
Brown Windsor
Sun Flower Oil
Elder Flower
Glycerine
White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

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Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
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Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
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The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

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Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

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The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices :—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages. :—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

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EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 1st January, 1864

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